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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Rumanian Premier, Foe Of Nazis, Assassinated; Italy Proposes Peace

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 21, 1939

Premier Calinescu of Rumania Assassinated

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP) via COPENHAGEN—Premier Armand Calinescu was assassinated today by men whom the Government said were members of the Iron Guard.

As the Premier, who had vigorously suppressed pro-Nazi elements, was driving on a Bucharest main street his car was blocked by three machines. Men jumped out and opened fire with sub-machine guns.

Eight of the assassins were arrested. Troops were called to surround public buildings and prevent a coup. Meanwhile another band of armed, masked men seized the Bucharest radio station.

A Crown Council was called, and it was reported that a new Premier had been named. The Government said order was being maintained.

The development came as German and Russian troops approached the Rumanian frontier in their occupation of Poland and as an economic battle over Rumania's oil and raw materials was under way.

Mussolini's Paper Makes Plea for Peace

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia today urged Adolf Hitler's adversaries to accept what it called his offer of a limit on Germany's expansion and end the European war.

Many observers believed Il Duce himself had written the two-column article giving this advice.

Liner Bremen Reported in British Port

LONDON (AP)—Reports the liner Bremen, pride of Germany's merchant fleet, had been captured by the Royal Navy and escorted into a British port gained prevalence today in the absence of Government denials.

The British Press Association said stories that the Bremen was on the way to England had been current for several days.

[In New Orleans, La., Baron Edgar von Spiegel, German Consul General, was quoted as saying the Bremen was "safe and sound" in the Soviet port of Murmansk.]

Reich Rejection of Ultimatum Revealed

LONDON (AP)—A British White Paper on exchanges with the German Government tonight said the German reply to the British ultimatum of Sept. 3 stated a refusal "to receive, accept, let alone fulfill, demands in the nature of ultimata made by the British Government."

Goebbels Denies Reich Will Violate Belgium

BERLIN (AP)—Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels denied vigorously today allegations that Germany intended to violate the neutrality of Belgium, the Netherlands, or Luxemburg.

Rumania Decides to Intern Polish President

BUCHAREST (AP)—Authoritative sources said today that the Rumanian Government had decided to intern Polish President Moscicki, Foreign Minister Joseph Beck, and other high civil officials as well as Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Polish Army commander. All had crossed the frontier from Poland into Rumania.

Marshal Smigly-Rydz was interned yesterday and sent to Craiova, near the junction of the Rumanian-Bulgarian frontiers.

Germans Rename Polish Gdynia 'Gotenhafen'

BERLIN (AP)—Gdynia, Polish-built Baltic seaport captured by German forces in the invasion of Poland, was disclosed today to have been renamed Gotenhafen.

(Gotenhafen, translated literally, means "Harbor of the Goths.")

War Goods in Heavy Demand; Prices Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Commodities useful as war stores continued in demand, spurred by purchasing of warring and neutral powers, and by domestic demand. Some price rises were reported.

Foreign buying of foodstuffs was especially noticed in this country, Canada, and Argentina. Large transactions were reported in wheat, sugar, beef, edible oils, rubber, hides, and sheilac. In wool markets there was doubt expressed as to whether the United States Army and Navy would be able to satisfy their immediate requirements.

Zeppelin Deal for Soviet Material Reported

COPENHAGEN (AP)—The newspaper Berlingske Aftenavis today published a report from Moscow that German Zeppelin experts were going to the Soviet Capital to negotiate for Zeppelin communications with Siberia whereby Germany would be supplied with important raw materials.

15 Navy Planes Land at Midway Island

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fifteen Navy bombers, making the first mass flight ever attempted from Hawaii to the Philippine Islands, have landed at Midway Island on the first leg of their trip, the Navy Department said today. It was not known here when the planes would take off for Wake Island, their second stop.

Toledo Actually Saves Money In Low-Cost Housing Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio—The benefits of slum clearance and low-cost housing, usually figured in abstract social terms, have been reduced to dollars and cents here in connection with the Brand Whitlock Homes.

The 16-acre project now stands in the heart of what was once a slum district of the worst sort, originally settled by immigrants, but in recent years occupied chiefly by Negroes. Homes were unkempt and inadequate, and dangerous as firetraps. Streets were badly deteriorated. Owners got what very little they could in rent and let the area go as it would. It was a seed-bed of social and physical problems.

A survey in 1935 made by the Toledo Metropolitan Housing Authority determined that the cost of this area in public service was $18,040 a year. This included $1,760 for medical treatment, $1,174 for child welfare work, $6,000 for fire protection, $6,645 for police protection, $297 for ash and rubbish collection, $340 for garbage collection, $63 for street cleaning, $483 for street lighting, $81 for sewer maintenance, $30 for playgrounds, and $1,167 for public health activities.

Tax revenue from the entire district at that time was $4,229. This left an annual deficit of $13,811 to the community. This didn't include the money spent by individuals and private charities, of which there was a considerable amount, nor costs of juvenile delinquency court and jail operation and county hospital fees.

Now with the old buildings razed and the new low-cost units up and occupied, the city pays, in contrast with that $18,040 in 1935, a total of $2,065 a year for all services.

Of course for 60 years the project pays no taxes. But as it was before, the city received only $4,229 in taxes, and that's all that could be rightly said to be lost now, it is claimed. The deficit before was $13,811. Even without taxes the saving is still $11,746.

Neither does the project pay a service fee in lieu of taxes as is the practice in many cities. Instead it assumes the cost of such things as cleaning streets, maintaining street lights, ash and rubbish removal, repairing sewers and sidewalks, and caring for trees, it even hires its own policemen. All of this is paid for out of profits from rentals from the property.

A Literary Tour of New York
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Tufts Head Warns Against Propaganda

"Stop, Read, Listen," was the advice Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, gave members of the entering class in Goddard Chapel today, referring to the danger of nationalistic propaganda from countries at war. That should be the motto of the educated man in a period of world chaos such as the present, he said.

The word "propaganda" once was "most respectable" and was almost a synonym for "education." Today, he said, it connotes "an illegitimate and even sinister method of influencing the opinion of individual men and women."

Boston Shown Ways to Shave Garbage Costs

Announcement of the Boston Public Works Department that it plans to save 40 per cent of the cost of collecting garbage in the Elm Hill section of Roxbury by abandoning the municipal system and employing private firms, calls attention to various work-saving and money-saving devices employed by other cities, Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, declared today.

Mr. Loeffler explained that many devices for economy can be employed, their character depending largely upon local conditions.

The common denominator, he observed, is enterprising, imaginative administration of the garbage-collecting function.

Columbus, Ohio, for example, formerly collected garbage in 10 city-owned, heavy-duty trains composed of a five-ton tractor and four side-dump trailers. To cut costs, a fleet of 15 light garbage trucks was substituted, with a resultant saving of 64 cents a ton or about $14,000 a year. Moreover, 25 per cent more rubbish was collected.

Knoxville Cuts Costs

Knoxville, Tenn., had trouble collecting the many garbage barrels in downtown alleys, especially because of human scavengers who scattered the material. A fleet of trucks with ingenious swivels and hydraulic hoists, and large rectangular, removable garbage receptacles was obtained. The City persuaded merchants to cooperate in using only one or two of the big boxes in each block instead of many individual barrels. The result, Knoxville reports, is more satisfaction, "cleaner alleys, freedom from a large number of cans, less scavenger trouble, and elimination of the hand-loading operation."

Houston, Texas, persuaded hog raisers to remove garbage from hotels and hospitals—at night. Saving: $25,000 a year. A paper company was shown the advan-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

British Ask Why Poland Fought Alone

Government's seeming inaction is criticized—Greenwood regretful—Communist is cynical.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 21—While the Government is reaffirming that Britain is waging the war in the manner best calculated to rid Europe of National Socialism, new evidence arose today that serious attention is being given the query: "Just what aid did the Allies give to Poland?"

Commenting on the lack of assistance to Poland, Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, today told the House of Lords: "We must not undertake anything that does not directly contribute" to victory in the European war.

The statement is in its essentials a repetition of that made before the House of Commons by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain yesterday. Even though all sections of British opinion stand united behind the Government in the demand for successful prosecution of the war, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Labor spokesman, was able to say in yesterday's debate:

Thinks More Was Possible

"It lies on my conscience and on that of other members of the House that we did not do rather more for her [Poland] before this terrible trial came upon her."

Countless ordinary British men and women are similarly asking themselves: "Was everything done that could have been done to assist Poland in its brave and desperate resistance?"

It is difficult for the man in the street here, and it must be ten times more so for the Polish people, not to feel impatient with the Allied policy of "steady preparation for a decisive moment," of which Mr. Chamberlain said yesterday, "We as a Government will not be rushed into courses which our military advisers, with whom we work in closest contact and mutual confidence, do not approve."

Adding to this sentiment today, Lord Halifax said:

"One of the major tragedies of the last few weeks was that we should have had to watch the resistance of a gallant Nation overborne without ourselves being able to render such direct assistance as might have produced different results. I have felt it every hour and every moment.

"But we must not lose sight of our main objective in this war—victory—and we must not undertake anything that does not directly contribute to that victory or which might militate against it."

To indicate that the tragic outcome of the Polish invasion—and

(Continued on Page 8, Column 7)

U. S. Can Stay Out of War, President Tells Congress In Appeal for Embargo Repeal

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Administration and Republican Leaders at White House

(1) Representative William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, Speaker of the House of Representatives. (2) Alf M. Landon, former Governor of Kansas, and Republican standard bearer in 1936. (3) President Roosevelt. (4) Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Minority Leader of the House. (5) Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate Majority Leader. (6) Col. Frank Knox, Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1936. (7) Vice-President Garner.

Urges action as way to true neutrality—Says all belong to 'peace bloc.'

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Solemnly pledging himself to keep the United States from being drawn into war but "to maintain in the western world a citadel wherein . . . civilization may be kept alive," President Roosevelt today asked Congress to repeal the arm embargo in the interest of true neutrality.

Addressing the special session of Congress which convened today, President Roosevelt delivered in person one of the most eloquent and effective of all his messages. Granting at the outset the sincerity and honor of his isolationist opponents, he asked for equal generosity in return, and said: "Let no group assume the exclusive label of the 'peace' bloc. We all belong to it."

Then the President outlined the methods he prefers for keeping the Nation at peace, saying that "in my candid judgment we shall succeed in these efforts." He first called for repeal of the arms embargo on the ground that it is "most vitally dangerous to American neutrality, American security, and American peace."

Regrets Neutrality Act

The President said that he regretted that Congress ever passed the Neutrality Act, or that he ever signed it. Its embargo provisions, he said, are wholly inconsistent with "ancient precepts of the law of Nations." He pointed out that traditionally the United States accepted the facts of geography and conditions of land power and sea power as they exist. Now, he said, it places an artificial distinction between sheets of aluminum and airplane wings, between cotton and gun cotton, brass tubing in pipe form and in shell form.

Therefore he challenged his isolationist opponents to seek new legislation cutting off cloth and copper and meat and wheat and a thousand other articles from nations at war, if they would be consistent.

In his most solemn pledge, the President gave his "deep and unalterable conviction" that "by the repeal of the embargo the U. S. will more probably remain at peace than if the law remains as it stands today."

Needed Restrictions

However, the President recognized that restrictions of many sorts may be necessary to safeguard neutrality. He pledged the Government to insist that American citizens and ships keep away from the immediate perils of the actual zones of conflict. He said it was possible to apply these restrictions, flexibly and and with regard to swiftly changing conditions, under existing law.

Even the objectives of a cash and carry plan, as the President outlined it, could be "substantially achieved" under present law. Mr. Roosevelt anticipated adjournment of the special session after it had dealt with the arms embargo, announced that he had invited the four leaders of both parties in Congress to remain in Washington for continuous information, and said he would summon another extraordinary session if conditions demand.

There was a strong tendency among many returning legislators to refrain from committing themselves on the embargo, saying that they have "an open mind" and without commitments will consider whatever legislation is presented.

Text of President's message to Congress: Page 18; Roosevelt free hand disapproved by his advisers: Page 4.

Barrage of Words Aimed at U. S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—As Congress starts to debate neutrality, Dr. Wilfred Funk, veteran dictionary maker, proposed today the definitions of such terms as "neutral," "munitions," "contraband," "freedom of the seas," etc., be understood and agreed upon.

"Before I lay down my life in a war," said Dr. Funk, "I want to be sure I'm dying for the right definition."

He also urged that individuals, before getting "hot under the collar" in arguments in homes and social centers, should be sure they agree on meanings of the words they use.

"If the President and Congress listening to his neutrality message were each given a paper and pencil and told to write down the definitions of these words," he said, "nearly every answer would be different."

In his research in words related to the war, Dr. Funk found that:

The word neutral was practically unknown before the eighteenth century; there were only friends or foes of warring nations.

In the past century dictionaries have been far more consistent than statesmen in defining neutrality, etc.

Propaganda was a word in good repute, for centuries identifying an activity of the Roman Catholic Church. But since the war of 1914, the meaning has changed.

"United States was apparently the first country to identify itself as a neutral state," Dr. Funk said. "In 1793, when France was at war with other European powers, we declared it the duty of a neutral country to avoid injuring any belligerent by arming vessels or raising troops for the other side."

Dragging an 1884 dictionary from a shelf, Dr. Funk read that "neutral" meant "unengaged in disputes between others; indifference toward either side" and "munitions" were "any materials used for defense or for annoying an enemy."

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (AP)—German interest in influencing the United States' decision not to revise its neutrality legislation at the special session of Congress brought the propagandists' batteries to the fore.

Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz brought into the open a German complaint, previously whispered in Government circles, that Anthony Joseph Drexel Biddle, Jr., United States Ambassador to Poland, was "serving British propaganda."

[The United States State Department made public Sept. 13 two cablegrams from Mr. Biddle in which the Ambassador reported witnessing German aerial bombardment of defenseless towns in Poland as well as military objectives.]

Korrespondenz asserted the object of anti-German propaganda was to persuade Warsaw by radio to continue what the Reich called useless resistance in the hope that the Germans would bombard the City and thus arouse the world, especially American, indignation.

The German military command, it was said, hoped to bring about capitulation of the City through pressure that fell short of injuring the civilian population.

[The Warsaw radio, however, reported heavy German artillery fire and concentrated air raids on the Polish Capital Sept. 24. It said women and children suffered heavily.]

Paper Labels News True or Propaganda

By the Associated Press

McComb, Miss., Sept. 21

The McComb Daily Enterprise gives confused readers a hand up by labeling each war story.

Its four symbols and their meaning:

V—Verified.
OP—Official propaganda.
A—Seems authentic.
R—Rumor.

Intimate Message from Washington

Neutrality Mail Floods Congressmen—Most Writers 'Want Out' on War—They Don't Care How, Just Keep U. S. Out

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Have you ever seen a Senator's mail? It is one of the most interesting things on earth. It is more interesting right now than usual because this is the day on which the great discussion starts on the repeal of the arms embargo—a discussion that may turn into a bitter debate, and that (in the opinion of some people) may determine the international course of the United States for years to come.

Suppose you have written a letter to a Senator. You imagine him getting it. You wait two or three days and then say to yourself, "Ah, this morning Senator Blunk is reading my letter. I have put him straight on such and such a bill. I expect to see his reaction reflected shortly in his vote. And I suppose I will get his answer in a day or two now."

As a matter of fact what the Senator does is to receive anything from a score of letters on each delivery to several thousand. In times of stress like this, the amount may run to a bushel basket full, to a mail pouch full, in fact to 20,000 or 30,000 letters in a day. And right now, at this time of turmoil and stress in Washington when Congressmen are back to make what may be a basic decision on foreign policy, the sluices of the Nation's mail stream are open and pouring in letters of burning indignation, passionate appeal, angry denunciation, and straight-out, simple, heartfelt little missives, written in far villages, by the light of oil lamps, in pencil and on ruled copy paper, with a misspelled word or two to show their simple genuineness.

That is the way America shows its interest in what is happening in Washington.

The Flood Descends

The other day a Senator called in his Secretary in the presence of several newspapermen and complained that his 10 a. m. mail pouch had not been delivered. The Secretary casually called up the postoffice. In a minute he interrupted the interview then going on. "Mail will be an hour late—maybe more," he said.

"What!" said the Senator.

"It's not only this office; it's all the offices of Congressmen," said the Secretary. And then impressively, with the knowledge that what he was saying was carrying significance—"They say it's the start of the embargo fight."

The Senator and reporters sat back and looked at one another, and said nothing. Finally the Senator said—

"So. It's started."

And that brings us down to the mail in question. Let us glance through the latest batch. You have little idea how widely assorted and variegated it is. And today it is nearly all about the arms embargo. Just to recapitulate, here is a well-printed, neat lawyer's business letter-head, on a dictated letter, signed with a flourish. "Keep us out of war, don't repeal the embargo." Here is a postcard written in sprawling hand. "Keep us out of war," it says. Here is a feminine letter in purple ink and fine pen. "Out of war" is the phrase that the secretary underlines in red crayon. She does not attempt to read the letters anymore. She glances through the contents, picks out two or three words that tell the story, and underlines them. The Senator could not read them all if he wanted to.

What Senator Reads and Heeds

But he will glance through them, the scrawled letter, the professional man's typed letter, the message that is obviously dictated by a pressure group; the letter signed by the president, vice-president and secretary of a local fraternal organization. The Senator shuffles through the pile.

He disregards the "chain letter." He can tell these because there is generally the identical slogan running through them: one of them at present is "We don't want blood money."

Another type of chain letter is the so-called "pink slips" now being received from southern constituencies, carrying the same message but each signed by a different citizen. This type of letter the Senator is apt to disregard, or simply weigh in his hand by the bulk. The letters that he reads and cogitates upon are the simple, humble little notes from constituents which have their inevitable mark of personal sincerity stamped all over them, in style, in spelling, in handwriting, in paper.

These letters do not "demand"; they "ask." They are so moving in their appeal that even a hard-boiled Senator is impressed by them, and even the most arrogant finds his complacency pierced. Nearly all at the present time have the same refrain, "Keep us out of war."

And so in conclusion, if you look through the Senators' mail this morning you understand that a great fight is going on. And you see the possibility of deepest emotions being stirred. The letter writers have been convinced by propaganda, by the Rev. Charles Coughlin's radio appeals, or by other means, that repeal means war.

In the long run this might wear down Congressional support. But Congressmen are fresh from their home districts: they believe they know local sentiment better than their own mail pouches. If the vote came today it would probably be two to one or more for repeal.

As against this fact, the mass of mail pouring in on Congressmen today runs anywhere from 5 to 1, to 50 to 1, against repeal.

Richard L. Strout

Twenty-First Day of the War:

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the United States Congress met to consider revision of the American Embargo Statute repercussions of the war were seen in Japanese statements indicating that Nippon would take advantage of the conflict to seek withdrawal of allied troops in China.

A revolt in Czechoslovakia was reported in London. Conflicting reports left in doubt whether the German steamer Bremen had been captured by the British Navy.

In Rumania Premier Calinescu, foe of the pro-Nazi Iron Guards, was assassinated.

In German-occupied Poland, the high command appears to be withdrawing the main body of the German troops and moving them westward. Warsaw, however, and several "islands" of Polish troops are still holding out. The Warsaw Socialists have broadcast an appeal for help to the British Labor Party.

In Russian-occupied Poland, the Soviet forces say they have reached Grodno, 16 miles from the East Prussian border, in the north and have come within about 30 miles of the Hungarian border in the south, apparently meeting little resistance.

On the western front there appears to have been no activity of importance.

At sea, British seaplanes conducted the first aerial rescue of the crew of the torpedoed tanker, the Kensington Court.

Other war news: Pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 18.

Dies Probe to Dig Deep Into Soviet Navy Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—The Dies Committee is bent on finding out if American naval secrets were communicated to Russians in the course of the latter's attempt to have a 50,000- or 60,000-ton warship built in the United States. Evidence has brought out that American officials put no obstacles in the way of building a warship, airplanes, or other military supplies for foreign countries, but that in each case a check is imposed against disclosure of military secrets. As a matter of fact, considerable U. S. aviation supplies have been sent Russia, the facts show, and Joseph Z. Dalinda, a Russian-born developer of patents and assistant in the Russian attempt to buy a battleship, testified that privately drawn plans for a 35,000-ton warship have been sent to the Soviet, with State Department approval.

High spot of earlier testimony, to which the Dies Committee now refers in opening a new chapter, is a memorandum in which Mr. Dalinda wrote that a retired U. S. naval officer was "forced" by officials of the Carp Export & Import Corporation of New York to call American admirals at Washington for information. Morris Wolf, a Vice-President of the Carp Company, paid one "Commander J. R. Rhodes" $100 a week, evidence shows. Mr. Rhodes, it is stated, is a retired U. S. naval captain.

According to Mr. Dalinda's memo, "Wolf would make this captain telephone from their New York office to Admiral" (William D.) "Leahy" (then Chief of Naval Operations) "or other admirals" and ask pertinent questions.

"When this captain preferred not to do that he was reminded by Wolf in a similar way as he did when pointing an accusatory finger at Admiral Leahy and the old Judge Moore" (identified by Mr. Dalinda as R. Walton Moore, Counselor of the State Department) "and reminding the captain that he is in their pay and should do what he is told."

The memo added that the captain was required to make a report of what was said over the telephone, and the report was then compared with their own records. "Neither the admiral at the Navy Department nor the captain . . . knew about the latter," it was added.

Further evidence showed that in the protracted negotiations to have a big battleship for Russia built privately in the United States, the Carp principals used fictitious names or nicknames in their correspondence. The battleship plan ultimately went askew, when Russian naval officers rejected the designs drawn up in the United States.

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Hearst Fights U. S. Charge Of Deceptive Advertising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 — Charges of deceptive advertising practices issued by the Federal Trade Commission against the Hearst-owned Magazine Good Housekeeping were contested today by Hearst Publications, Inc., with the statement that the practices in question did not come under the authority of the Commission.

In a word, Hearst Publications intends to fight the Commission's threatened disciplinary action in the courts.

The Commission on Aug. 21 issued a long and detailed complaint, stating that Good Housekeeping had published "grossly exaggerated and false claims for products advertised therein," and was guilty of "misleading and deceptive acts and practices in the issuance of guarantees and seals of approval." The essence of the complaint was that the magazine allegedly made printed promises which led readers to believe that it tested and guaranteed many advertised products, when in fact the products did not live up to the advertised claims and the guarantee had partially concealed strings attached to it.

The Hearst rejoinder was in the legal form of a demurrer, and made the following points:

The Hearst Demurrer

1. That the magazine had not given an unlimited guarantee of advertised products, but only a limited promise to return the purchase price if a customer made a justified complaint.

2. That the magazine did not contend that its testing of products was 100 per cent accurate, but claimed the right to make "mistakes in good faith."

3. That its so-called readers' shopping service, on which the magazine makes a commission by turning orders over to manufacturers and distributors, was not an interstate business and hence not under the authority of the Commission. This service was described as merely a "forwarding bureau" for orders received.

4. That in general its acts in connection with advertising came under the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in Blumenstock Brothers Advertising Agency vs. Curtis Publishing Company (1919), "in which the Court held that those activities of the Curtis Publishing Company which were concerned with obtaining advertising to be placed in the Saturday Evening Post did not constitute acts in interstate commerce, notwithstanding the national circulation of the magazine."

5. That the guarantee extended by the Good Housekeeping Institute was simply "a contractual obligation of indemnity—an insurance policy—not a commodity or article of commerce." As such, Hearst magazines claimed that its guarantees came under rulings of the Supreme Court that insurance policies are not an interstate business, and hence do not come under the purview of the Commission.

6. That the Federal Trade Commission Act specifically exempts publications from responsibility for advertised claims in the case of food, drugs, or cosmetics in cases where they co-operate with the Commission in locating the responsible manufacturer or distributer who originated the claims.

Hearings Due in October

The postponed public hearings on this case before the Commission are expected to open in New York on Oct. 15. At that time, the Commission is expected to reiterate its contention that this action is not against Good Housekeeping as a publication, and hence that the citation of the Curtis Publishing Company case, and the section of the Trade Commission Act relieving publications of certain responsibilities for advertising claims, were not to the point.

The Commission claims that it is proceeding against Hearst Publications in this case strictly because of what is stated to be their commercial business of selling guarantees and sales and making a commission on their shopping service. This is held to be clearly an interstate business enterprise, and as such, under the disciplinary authority of the Commission.

The most important sections of the Hearst demurrer state that the respondent admits the allegations of fact, for the purposes of this legal action. The Commission's complaint had stated, for example, that certain advertisements in Good Housekeeping claimed indorsements by physicians which in fact had not been given; that they stated drugs were not present in a reducing compound when in fact they were present: that a sample of butter claimed to have a score of 93 had in fact only a score of 80; etc.

More Hearst Contention

Then the Hearst statement continued:

"The Commission well knows that the most scientific of laboratories or experimental undertakings allow for a substantial margin of error in method and result. It is common knowledge that in many such cases, results in 60 per cent of the tests performed are considered completely proper and scientific.

"Certainly the respondent cannot be condemned for falling short of 100 per cent accuracy in tests which it has conducted over a period of 37 years. Similarly to every other human venture, respondent's tests must be allowed a certain tolerance and good faith mistakes committed by it, within that limit of tolerance, cannot be said to constitute unfair or deceptive practices.

"The very nature of the guarantee which the respondent publicizes, as alleged in the complaint, is an open and notorious declaration to the public that it does not claim infallibility for its testing. . . ."

The Hearst statement, in general, confined itself to defending the letter of the various guarantees as qualified by statements printed, as the Commission charges, in inconspicuous places.

The Commission, on the other hand, based its complaint chiefly on the charge that the limitations were not made plain and that the public therefore was deceived by what appeared to be fuller and more sweeping guarantees than actually were the case.

Hong Kong Restricts Ship Movement Data

HONG KONG (AP)—Wartime regulations prohibiting public disclosure of data on movements of all ships, including those of neutrals, were invoked Sept. 21. Travel offices, however, may give approximate sailing information to prospective passengers.

Safe From Europe's Alarms

Wide World

Annabella and Her Daughter, Ann Murat

The French and Hollywood film star, now the wife of Tyrone Power, is pictured with her daughter as they arrived in the United States recently aboard the American Clipper from France. Annabella made a special trip to France to bring her daughter by a previous marriage to this country.

Inquiries on Labor Board

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Chairman Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia of the House Committee set up last session to investigate the National Labor Relations Board said here 60,000 questionnaires, each containing some 100 questions, had been mailed to employers and unions in preparation for the inquiry.

The questions delve into the conduct of Board examiners and officials and relationships between the Board, employers, and unions. Edmund M. Toland, Committee counsel, expressed belief that the replies should "go far toward achieving an analysis of the Board's policies and activities."

Among points employers were asked to discuss were:

"The attitude and conduct of the representatives of the National Labor Relations Board in negotiating the settlement."

"The effect of such settlement on your business."

"The effect of such settlement on your relations with your employees."

"Whether or not the probable cost to you of a regular hearing upon the complaint was presented to you as a reason for accepting settlement."

"The attitude and conduct of the attorneys for the National Labor Relations Board before and during the hearing."

"The attitude and conduct of the trial examiner before and during the hearing."

"The approximate cost to you of taking part in the hearing."

"The effect of the hearing and decision on your business."

"The effect of the hearing and decision on your relations with your employees."

"The attitude of the community with respect to the conduct of the hearing."

'Air Youth of America' Organized For Promoting Junior Aeronautics

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Winthrop Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., yesterday announced the organization of "Air Youth of America," described as a national agency to assist from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 youths already participating in junior aeronautics activities.

In his capacity as temporary chairman of the organizing committee, Mr. Rockefeller said that "guidance in this field is sporadic and inadequately supplied with the advanced information necessary for strong leadership."

He said the committee collected information showing that 3,000,000 youths were unemployed in 1938, and that 18 per cent of all arrests had been among persons less than 21 years old.

Emphasizing the goal of the agency, he said the social benefits from junior aeronautics activity had been illustrated in Wichita, Kan., where a leisure-time program stressing aeronautics had reduced juvenile delinquency 55 per cent in two years.

The agency, to be run by a permanent council of 24, will be a service center for national, state, and community groups having similar interests in junior aeronautics. Mr. Rockefeller said "Air Youth of America" was a fitting memorial to the late Frank Hawks, speed flier, who devoted much of his time to youth and aviation and was instrumental in creating the agency.

The survey committee was composed of Mr. Rockefeller; Edwin E. Aldrin, aviation consultant; Jacqueline Cochran, holder of several air records; William R. Enyart, of the National Aeronautic Association; Grover Loening, aviation engineer, and Lester D. Gardner, of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences.

The organizing committee includes Mr. Rockefeller; Col. Henry Breckinridge, attorney; Leon Fraser, President of the First National Bank of New York; Dr. Luther Gulick of Columbia University, New York; Sanford Bates, Director of the Boys' Clubs of America.

In three cities alone, Mr. Rockefeller said, Detroit, Cleveland, and Akron, several hundred thousand youths actively are engaged in junior aeronautics activities.

However, he added, only 1.2 per cent of the nation's secondary schools reported curricular aviation activities, although a Northwestern University study found aviation first among vocational interests as early as the second grade of elementary school and continuing almost uniformly until the eighth grade.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday—Station WRUL and WRUW (formerly WIXAL):
Morning either 11.79mc (25.4m), or 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast (9:15 a. m.), services 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening Station WRUL either 6.04mc (49.6m) or 11.73mc (25.6m). Complete service starting with the chimes at 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Devotional Program, Third Sunday—beginning with October, WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 5 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.
The Monitor Views the News
Station WRUL—
Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m).
Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, 8 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m).
Mondays and Fridays, 8 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m).
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 10 p. m., 11.73mc (25.6m).

Japan Aims to Rid East of French And British Troops

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Japanese Ambassador Kensuke Horinouchi said yesterday that the Japanese had begun informal talks with Great Britain and France in an effort to get them to withdraw their troops from China. He remarked in a press conference that "friendly advice" had been given by Japan to Britain, France, Germany and Poland that belligerents must withdraw their forces from China. Britain and France are the only belligerents having forces there.

"We sincerely hope that a settlement of this question can be arrived at through diplomatic negotiations," the Ambassador observed. "These negotiations are now going on in the form of informal talks. This request is part of our policy to avoid involvement in the European war."

Asked whether, if Britain and France withdrew their troops, they could return them after the war, the Ambassador contented himself with saying that when the war was over there would be no question of neutrality.

Interest in China

"With regard to the present war in Europe," he said, "the Japanese Government has already enunciated its policy, which is to avoid involvement in that conflict and to concentrate its efforts on the settlement of the China affair. He explained that Japan's agreement (with Russia) to the cessation of hostilities and to negotiations for delimitation of the Outer Mongolia-Manchukuo frontier was prompted by this policy. He declared that there was no reason to regard it as preliminary to a non-aggression pact or to any move toward a close association of Soviet Russia and Japan.

The Ambassador expressed the view that Soviet Russia had "long been contemplating this move into Poland," and that there had been an understanding between Russia and Germany with regard to their movements in Poland.

Mr. Horinouchi said Japan would now endeavor to bring about an early settlement of the war in China.

It would be to the mutual benefit of Japan and the United States, he added, to avoid a situation in which they had no commercial treaty.

"General talks," he said, "would be a help in arriving at some future solutions."

Printers' Check For Tax Returned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Federation of Labor has taken action which may result in suspension of one of its oldest affiliates, the International Typographical Union.

William Green, A. F. of L. President, said the I. T. U.'s last check for regular per capita taxes had been returned to the Union, and that the typographical organization would be "automatically suspended" if its delegates appeared at the A. F. of L. convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, next month, unprepared to pay the special assessment arrearage.

The return of the check, Mr. Green said, was in accordance with an Executive Council order issued at the Council's Atlantic City, N. J., meeting last August. This order was a result of the I. T. U.'s refusal to pay a special assessment levied in 1937 to provide a war chest to combat Congress of Industrial Organizations organizing campaigns.

Any further action beyond suspension would have to be taken by the Cincinnati convention, Mr. Green said.

Since it was levied in 1937, the I. T. U. has refused to sanction payment of the special assessment by its membership of approximately 80,000. The assessment, like the regular per capita tax, amounts to one cent a member each month.

A. F. of L. Union Wins

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Sept. 21 (AP)—The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees today won the right to represent studio technicians in union negotiations with film producers.

Walter P. Spreckels, National Labor Relations Board representative, said 4,480 craftsmen voted for the American Federation of Labor Union and 1,967 balloted for the Congress of Industrial Organizations-indorsed United Studio Technicians' Guild.

Shirtmakers Get Rise

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said today his organization had obtained a 7½ per cent pay increase for 40,000 unionized shirtmakers in several eastern states.

The Shirt Institute, employers' organization, agreed to the increase at a conference Sept. 20, Mr. Hillman said.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Refused Draft Dodger

NEW YORK (AP)—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, World War draft dodger, was denied a writ of habeas corpus in Federal Court Sept. 21, and ordered back to military prison on Governors Island, where he faces a court martial on charges of desertion and escape.

The Philadelphian returned to this country last spring after a 19-year exile in Germany, and surrendered to serve a five-year sentence for draft evasion. In refusing to grant freedom to him, Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe overruled, in effect, the defense attorney's preliminary contention that since Bergdoll never was actually a soldier he could not be charged with deserting the Army.

Special N. Y. Board to War On Any Attempt to Profiteer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—An emergency council composed of representatives of the wholesale and retail grocery business and the City Department of Markets was set up today to prevent food profiteering in New York City.

The Council, organized at a meeting of leading retail grocers and jobbers at the offices of the Department of Markets yesterday, will attempt to bar a recurrence of sudden price rise in commodities such as followed declaration of war in Europe and which caused a consumer run on some commodities and brought forward thousands of complaints of profiteering by grocers and wholesale food distributors.

William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Markets Commissioner, said the Council would keep a constant check on wholesale and retail prices and the state of supplies. An immediate investigation will be launched on any sudden fluctuation in price or quantity of foods, he added.

The Council will have no power to punish those responsible for unreasonable price increases, but will attempt to prevent profiteering through appropriate publicity, Mr. Morgan said. Where profiteering is suspected, the consumer will be warned through press and radio, he added.

"There is no shortage on hand or in sight of any food commodity," Mr. Morgan announced after the meeting with food distributors. "Wholesale prices have receded in a number of food items from the high points of last week and are now in more stable condition. A mean average of food prices at the end of last week showed prices about 10 per cent above prices of a month ago.

"Today, however, these rises, some caused by seasonal increases, are down to about 5 per cent. Prices at this time of the year are always on the rise. Those rises are seasonal, and I believe that the war speculation price increases now have been discounted."

Meanwhile Colby M. Chester, Chairman of the Board of General Foods Corporation and of the Finance Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, declared that profiteering in any sort of business was "suicidal." He came out strongly for American peace, "if only because war is bad business."

"War destroys what industry builds," Mr. Chester asserted. "The last war cost $337,000,000,000. It cost $9,000,000 an hour, $215,000,000 a day—millions and billions irretrievably lost later on in pay rolls and dividends, in farmers' earnings and household needs. No, business does not want war.

"Of course business needs profits, if it is to contribute to the three fourths of our population dependent upon business and industry for their well being, if its taxes are to be the chief support of local and national government, if it is to finance our colleges and scientific developments and social progress. Of course, business wants sales activity, if it is to meet pay rolls and yield investors a fair return. Of course, business leaders are eager to see their factories humming at capacity. But war isn't the answer.

"Enlightened business knows today that high prices and excessive profits are a boomerang. Profiteering is an evil bird that eventually comes home to roost on the doorstep of the profiteer . . . and not only that, it hurts all industry. The trend has been the other way toward lower prices to the consumer while improving quality through research.

Majority Opposes Isolation, Fortune Poll of Nation Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—American public sentiment runs almost two-thirds against a strict isolation policy for the United States toward the European war on the eve of the special session of Congress in the findings of a national poll by the magazine Fortune, which reports a public opinion "only 24.7 per cent in favor of a complete embargo against all warring nations."

A coincidental test of public attitude on the extent opinion was already disposed to take sides in the European war brought the reaction vote, first, that 83.1 per cent want victory for England and France and 1 per cent for Germany, and second, that 64.8 per cent think the Allies can win as things stand. With sympathies "already resting heavily in one direction and a ready belligerence underlying the declared wish to play no favorites," the magazine thinks that the present sentiment for peace might prove "frail under provocation."

Blow to Borah Stand

The poll outcome, obtained by methods which enabled the magazine to predict the Roosevelt majority in the 1936 Presidential election within 1 per cent, is published as "a crushing decision" against the strict isolationist policy being championed by the Senatorial bloc headed by United States Senator William E. Borah. Investigators for the survey found that the cash-and-carry vote, added to that of the people who believe in taking sides, make a total which indicates that "nearly two-thirds of the population stands against economic isolation."

The report shows 16.8 per cent of those questioned are willing that the United States should go into the "second world war" when or before its help is "needed to tip the scales in the favored direction." The report also recites that "some 20 per cent favor taking sides in the conflict by economic means short of war," while 36.7 per cent are "for using men or materials to make sure the outcome we want."

Against this," it continues, "stands 24.7 per cent voting for complete isolation, and between these extremes is a 29.3 per cent vote favoring 'equal trade' with all nations. If these two votes for what amounts to at least technical neutrality could properly be totaled, the resulting figure would be 54 per cent.

"However, many of the voters for a cash-and-carry policy may believe that this form of neutrality will really favor the Allies, perhaps decisively, because they have more cash and ships for the carrying. On the other hand, some of them may also take into consideration the factor of neutral shipping whereby we could be supplying Germany with materials."

South Wants to Fight

Geographically the magazine sees "an interesting American phenemonon, which might eventually attain large political significance," in finding "about six times as many people in the Southern area ready to commit the country to fighting Germany as in the central wheat basin, and only half as many who are ready to boycott all the belligerents."

"It is not likely," it continues, "that the contrast in these regional opinions has economic reasons behind it, for the South and the grain states would have comparable interests in the sale of cotton and wheat to Europe."

A similar contrast is noted between urban and rural attitudes, the survey reporting "the strongest feeling both against war and in favor of economic isolation" in large cities "where unemployment is most acutely felt and where either actual hostilities or the stimulation of war industries would quickly tend to relieve it." Dwellers in small and rural communities were found "at the other extreme of opinion, more than twice as favorable to war."

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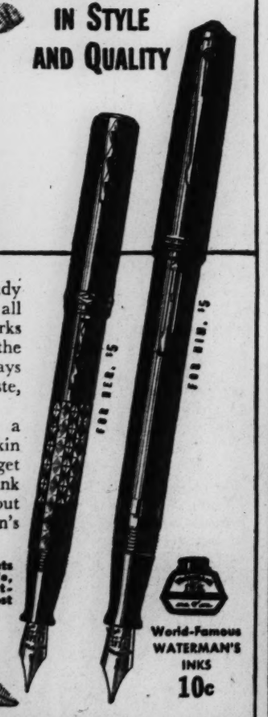

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Run of Best Sellers Set Going by 'The Spy'

A Literary Tour of New York
Fourth of Six Articles

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While James Fenimore Cooper is generally associated with Otsego Hall in Cooperstown, N. Y., where he lived for many years, still his residence in New York City covered the period of his entry into the field of authorship and much of its richest development.

It was about eight years after his marriage to Susan DeLancy of Westchester that the discovery that he could write fiction dawned on young Colonel Cooper. He was about 30 at the time, serenely living the life of a country squire with his "dearest Sue" at Angevine Farm in Scarsdale, when he read aloud to her the first few chapters of a novel that changed his career. From all accounts it was pretty trashy, for he soon threw it aside exclaiming impatiently, "I could write you a better book myself!"

Melodrama at First

Dearest Sue laughed at him, "Why, you can't bear even to write a letter!" All of which goes to show what a woman's laugh at the right moment can accomplish; for something in the bluff young squire turned over then and there and he determined to prove to her that he could write a book. Without further opportunity for argument, he set about his task; and writing slowly at first and then with astonishing facility, he achieved his first novel—a melodramatic melange of English lords and ladies, in which he followed the popular patterns of his day. But Sue liked it; and he, having a strong respect for her intuition, suspected that if she liked it, other women would. It was decided to try it upon the entire family circle, including old Governor Jay of Bedford, and if it passed muster with these critics, it should be printed.

Thus it was that in 1820 "Precaution, or Prevention is Better Than Cure," by a Gentleman of New York, was imprinted by A. T. Goodrich of New York City. Anonymous, of course. No person

James Fenimore Cooper
Put America in the current of the Romantic Movement.

of breeding a little over a century ago descended to a profession so inconsequential as writing. Even Sir Walter Scott, who was then successfully meeting the world's hunger for romance with his Waverley Novels, wrote furiously in the early morning hours, so that he might present the proper semblance of a leisurely country gentleman before his neighbors during the rest of the day. Anonymity in print, however, did nothing to detract from the ageless thrill of printer's ink.

The American Scene

Cooper had unleashed his imagination. He would put it to work. "The Spy" was hastily thrown together and published the next year. Within two months a second edition of 3,000 copies was called for, and within 60 days a further edition of 5,000. He was the author of a best seller!

We do not know what his "dearest Sue" thought; but on the wings of the new and alluring business of authorship she agreed to move with the family to New York. The trip by stage from Mamaroneck, or in his own gig, or even by horseback, became too tedious when proofs must be carried back and forth to the printer. So Cooper came to New York.

The first residence he established here was in a house on Broadway, just above Prince Street, which belonged to the old Patroon, De Lancy, a site later occupied by Niblo's Garden. New York was a pleasant place socially in those days of the early nineteenth century; and while the Coopers and DeLancys easily settled themselves in the established order of society, Cooper knew little or nothing of those interested in literature. However, this was soon rectified in the friendly atmosphere of the rear room of Wiley's Bookstore, then the gathering place for the few notable Bohemians that managed to flourish midst all of New York's respectability. Here he met Fitz-Greene Halleck, whose poem, "Fanny," had been published by Wiley. In this dingy little room, Samuel Morse, Dana, Paulding, Verplanck and Percival often gathered for an exchange of ideas, and soon Cooper knew them all. Occasionally they met at the City Hotel, where they could always count upon good food. It was here, a year or two later, that Cooper founded the famous Bread and Cheese Club, of which he became President. Bread and cheese were used when balloting for members. If your name elicited bread you were elected to membership; if cheese—well, no.

The Club Dinners

William Cullen Bryant, later editor of the Evening Post; Woodworth, who wrote the "Old Oaken Bucket," and Morse, who thought he would be a painter and wound up by inventing the telegraph, were on the roster and often attended the dinners which, we are led to infer, played no small part in the success of the meetings, particularly after they had discovered the delectable cooking of an old negress named Abigail Jones. For the Bread and Cheese Club soon left the City Hotel and betook themselves to the cheerful atmosphere of Abigail's dining room for their meetings.

Cooper was still working on "The Pioneers" when the idea for "The Pilot" came to him through an after-dinner discussion with Charles Wilkes, the banker, as to the real author of "The Pirate" (Scott's latest romance). The general opinion was that the author must have been a sailor, but Cooper contended that it seemed to him the clever work of a landsman—that a real sailor could have done much better with the given materials. As he took his way home afterwards, the thought of writing a sea story took definite shape, and he remarked to his always sympathetic Sue, "I think I must write one more book, a sea tale to show what can be done in this way by a sailor." (For Cooper had signed before the mast after being expelled from Yale for a prank, and served as midshipman on the Wasp between 1806 and 1811, when he resigned from the service to marry his "Dearest Sue." So he knew the sea.)

Knowledge of Ships

For the encouragement of other writers, let it here be said that Cooper had no sooner got "The Pilot" under way than he began to doubt whether it was all worthwhile. He found nothing but opposition from all those who knew he was working on it. But he loved the sea and ships, so he stuck to his idea. After writing its famous fifth chapter, there was no holding him, and "The Pilot" became a reality.

Now the family moved to No. 3 Beach Street, a comfortable conservative house, where he and his Sue lived delightfully, dining the little coterie of literary folk who gathered round them, and being dined. Living in New York in those days of pumps and cobblestones had its disadvantages. It developed that the Beach Street house was not in very good repair. Furthermore, everybody who possibly could took to the country, and Cooper hired a house in the Turtle Bay section.

Returning to town, he moved to 345 Greenwich Street. Here he wrote the greater part of "The Prairie." This work, which closes the Leather Stocking Tales, he finished in France. He always arranged for his wife and children to spend the summer months in the country, and from Greenwich Street they went one year to Flushing, taking with them their cow, "Betty," and a farm wagon with black horses in which Cooper often drove the children about. Another summer found them at Hallet's Cove opposite Blackwell's Island, where Cooper kept his sloop anchored at his own wharf, ready to take them all for a picnic to some shady beach, or for a sail down the Bay. "The Last of the Mohicans" was written in three or four months, while he sojourned in the country.

New York now fades from the Cooper horizon as he sails with his family of four children in a packet from Sandy Hook for Europe. Much to their amazement, they were gone for seven years, extending their intentions from a summer on the Isle of Wight to a Continental tour, leisurely and luxuriously. But wherever their travels took them, Cooper found opportunity to write regularly, never waiting for mood or inspiration, but continuing his work methodically for a certain number of hours every morning.

In a Gothic House

Apparently he seldom wrote of the place they were in, but depended for his backgrounds on his facile imagination. When in France, he wrote "The Prairie" and "Red Rover." "The Water-Witch," though penned in Italy, contains no slightest feeling for the blue Mediterranean, but finds its setting in the well-loved waters of home. Sailing in a felucca among the islands of the Adriatic, Cooper conceived the idea of "Wing and Wing," though that novel of the sea and these experiences were not brought forth for 12 years.

One more New York residence knew the Cooper family, 6 St. Marks Place, a stone's throw from Astor Place. Here he wrote "Homeward Bound" and "Home as Found," before going to Cooperstown where, after restoring the old family homestead after the Gothic fashion of the day, he settled down for five years' work. Here he produced a series of books which contain more magic than many of his earlier writings, rounding out his romances with "The Deerslayer," "The Pathfinder," "The Two Admirals," "Wing and Wing," "Satanstoe," and "Miles Wallingford."

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Arizona Expects Boom to Industry By Mexican Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz. — Considerable changes in Arizona industry and commerce are being predicted as a result of Mexico's action in developing a free port on the Gulf of California, only 62 miles from this State's southern border.

The harbor of Puerto Penasco is expected to be open to ocean-going vessels soon. Mexico is dredging the harbor and building a network of railroads and highways in the northwest corner of Sonora.

Arizona's principal interest is in the free port and the paved highway between Puerto Penasco and Sonoyta, on the international border 62 miles northeast. It is scheduled for completion in November.

Water is 225 Miles Away

Arizona's Capital, Phoenix, and its second city, Tucson, will be only 225 miles and 238 miles respectively from tidewater, by highway that is all paved except for 27 miles of bad road between Sonoyta and Gunsight Junction. Since this stretch lies through Organ Pipe National Monument, no State or County funds can be expended and efforts are being made to persuade Congress to appropriate for paving the Organ Pipe road.

Nearest deep water now accessible from Phoenix is San Diego, Calif., 370 miles away. Los Angeles Harbor is over 400 miles distant. Highway and rail connections with California are excellent, but Mexico expects the shorter distance to divert a great deal of Arizona commerce through Puerto Penasco.

One Arizona authority who believes that this will certainly come to pass is State Senator William Coxon, secretary of the Casa Grande Chamber of Commerce. "The Oceanic routes of the world will be brought to Arizona's door," predicts Senator Coxon. "Moreover, we shall have a recreational seaside resort 62 miles from our border which will challenge anything that California or Florida ever possessed."

Tariff-Free Entry

It is announced that no tariff duties will be collected on goods destined for a far-flung free zone, or for Arizona. Sonoyta, therefore, should become an important port of entry for collection of United States duties.

Puerto Penasco's railroad connections with the outside world include a line from Mexicali, on the California border not far west of Arizona, now practically complete. Plans call for its extension from Puerto Penasco to Santa Ana, about 175 miles southeast, where it will join the Southern Pacific of Mexico.

Except for the fringe along the Colorado, Northwest Sonora is a sparsely settled, almost waterless country. There are no agricultural opportunities, but the hills are rich in gold, silver, copper, and other metals.

Man in Glass Suit With Milk Necktie Sets Future Mode

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Glass cloth in the not very distant future will be used widely as clothing, particularly by women, according to H. F. Manning of the General Motors Corporation.

In an address here to the Kiwanis Club recently he demonstrated clothing made synthetically He was wearing a tie made of skimmed milk, a suit made of flexible glass, and a pair of synthetic rubber soles on his shoes made from water, salt, coal, and brimstone.

Synthetic resin is being used to reduce highway hazards in a new signal marker with extreme reflecting properties excelling quartz glass and throwing sufficient light to define clearly the edge of the road to the driver, he went on. Four large research laboratories have spent four years developing the new resin.

Samples of plastic substance displayed by the speaker and used as building materials were fashioned entirely from cotton linters, a name given to a fuzzy waste product which sticks to the cotton seeds even after they are ginned. Formerly it was burned or thrown away.

Brazilian Visitors Favoring Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif. — South America wants peace and should remain neutral, a group of Brazilian men and women, on a goodwill tour, believe.

"The United States is Brazil's best friend," declared Gen. J. Lopes de Oliveira Lyrio, retired Chief of Staff of the Brazilian Army, head of the party, said.

"I believe that the war in Europe will tend to weld the American continents still more closely. Trade already is turning away from Europe and more and more to the United States and Canada, with Mexico playing an increasingly important part."

Sun Yards Will Build Six Diesel Cargo Boats

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission, Sept. 20, awarded a contract to the Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, Chester, Pa., for construction of six direct-drive diesel cargo vessels of the C-2 design, to cost $2,277,000 each.

This brings awards under the commission's construction program to 114 ships.

The C-2 ships are 459 feet overall; 13,900 tons displacement, and have a speed of 15½ knots.

KATE SMITH SAYS:

CALUMET
THE DOUBLE-ACTING BAKING POWDER

"I'M ON THE AIR THURSDAY MORNINGS!"

Wonders of Research: Power Put on Farm Jobs

Electricians point out advantage of new over old style rural outfit—Canal fish studied.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Sciences Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

At the World's Fair in New York, Westinghouse engineers have constructed two farm models for their rural electrification exhibit, one showing a farmyard that is badly in need of electricity and another that has been wired in the modern manner.

Meanwhile in upper New York State, Farmer Nelson R. Peet, Cornell University graduate, put on a new hired man, Joe Kilowatt. Joe made a good impression the very first day, not only on the farmer but on Mrs. Peet. Busy as soon as the sun was up, he milked the cows, separated the cream, pumped gallons of water, hoisted hay into the barn, ground feed for the cattle, killed a swarm of insects in the orchard, sawed a cord of wood, painted a shed, came in to do the week's wash, cooked dinner, sterilized the milk cans, milked the cows again, washed the supper dishes and for good measure, ironed the laundered clothes. A pretty fair day's work, all told, even for a new "wired helper."

This farm of Mr. Peet's is the first Westinghouse Proving Farm, sponsored by the New York State Farm Power and Light Committee, to test the effect of full electrification on the average farm balance sheet.

B. P. Hess, Westinghouse Rural Electrification Engineer, comments that this farm is "an excellent place to determine the reasons why only 28.8 per cent of the nation's farms with dwellings in excess of $500 are now wired for electricity and why the average wired farm applies this energy only to little tasks instead of harnessing it to the big farm jobs.

* * *

Between the Oceans

The United States Bureau of Fisheries has been interested in studying the fish of the Panama Canal. Dr. Samuel F. Hildebrand found that when the locks were dewatered, about 159 species, ranging from anchovies to tarpon, and many crabs, shrimp and other types of invertebrates could be counted. Not all are known to pass through the canal, however.

The water changes from salt to brackish to fresh and back to salt again, so that both freshwater and saltwater fishes have to be able to adapt themselves rapidly to changes in both salinity and temperature. Not many fish can do this, but still there were a number of Pacific fish found in the locks opening to the Atlantic, and vice versa.

* * *

Spider Silk Collected

Little Miss Muffet could never qualify for the job Miss Mary Pfeiffer has handled for the last 50 years. She is custodian of some 200 spiders which go to work each spring spinning their gossamer threads for use in surveying instruments. Only spiders can spin threads fine enough for use as cross hairs in telescopes. Boys collect black field spiders for her. House spiders are too lazy, she says. A spider is released, and Miss Pfeiffer follows it around with a tiny reel, winding up silk as fast as it is spun.

* * *

Chemist for Hall of Fame

During the American Chemical Society's 98th meeting in Boston it was voted to sponsor the nomination of Charles Goodyear to the Hall of Fame. The division of rubber chemistry plans to take all appropriate means to secure its careful consideration by the electors. Next year's spring meeting will be in Cincinnati, Ohio, with the fall meeting in Atlantic City.

* * *

Gardening Taught

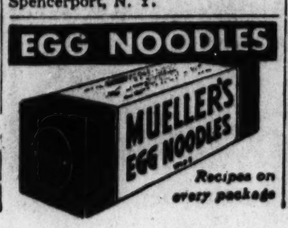
Beginning Sept. 28 the New York Botanical Garden offers a two-year course in practical gardening for both amateur and professional gardeners, enrollment to be restricted to the separate divisions. For the amateurs, fundamentals of gardening, outdoor gardens, cultivation of trees and shrubs, and the cultivation of greenhouse plants, together with practical laboratory work, are offered. For the professionals, plant morphology, physiology, breeding, ecology, entomology and economic botany lead to graduation certificates.

Fruit Growers Visit New York Vineyards

GENEVA, N. Y. (AP) — Fruit growers from most of the northeastern states and Canada discussed new varieties of fruit and toured vineyards and orchards of the State Agricultural Experiment Station Sept. 21 at the meeting of the New York State Fruit Testing Co-operative Association.

Speakers included M. B. Davis of Ottawa, Canadian horticulturist; Dr. J. R. Magness of the United States Department of Agriculture; Howard de Cou of Merchantville, N. J.; Fred S. Smith of Hawthorne, Mass., and Ernest R. Clark of Spencerport, N. Y.

EGG NOODLES



Recipes on every package

Westinghouse

Model of Old Style Barnyard
Bulk of hired-man tasks made necessary by such an outfit as this could as well be performed by current wired from the road.

Most Americas Want Inclusive Neutrality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — South America favors, but is not unanimous for, a collective neutrality formula at the impending Panama Conference. Opponents of this step consider that continental pacifism would be fortified by neutrality remaining an individual obligation. It is recalled that certain American countries were precipitated into the 1914-18 conflict and, if a similar case occurred again and there were a collective agreement, all 21 nations would run the risk of embroilment. That is the argument at least.

Another minority view is that Latin Americanism, rather than Pan Americanism, should be favored in the Conference. It emanates from the school of thought which is concerned with the economic more than the political consequences of neutrality. The Panama gathering is seen as an opportunity for advocating the old idea of a Latin-American tariff union. Inclusion of the United States in such union would be opposed, as this would mean the end of national industries which South America is struggling to develop.

The foregoing viewpoints have no majority sympathy. Politically, there is general acceptance for a multilateral guarantee of neutrality. Consultation and solidarity on this issue are demanded by the Pan American peace and security resolutions of Buenos Aires and Lima. Economically, there are plenty of Latin-American realists to point out that, while European sales are restricted by war, there are many classes of imports which can only come from the United States.

Economic Problem Foremost

The economic consequences of the European strife dominate the thought of southern delegates to, and writers on, the Panama Conference. An agreement on the political aspects of neutrality is taken for granted. Opinion everywhere is determined there shall be no embroilment. There are differences, however, as to how the wartime trading problems shall be solved.

The first thought after the declaration of war was as to what each country could sell to the belligerents who controlled the seas. Some thought in terms of wheat and meat; others of oil, copper and nitrate. The first act, however, was for traders to increase prices of all classes of imported manufactures. Reflections produced these conclusions:

1. South America can sell only what is urgently required by Britian and its allies and for which naval protection is available; or what it is prepared to ship to Europe in its own, or neutral vessels.

2. South American shipowners prefer to operate in New World waters and no neutral lines have displayed any readiness to run the risk of trading between this continent and England.

3. Unless Latin-American countries can exchange raw materials and produce among themselves, or ship more to the United States and Canada, their export economies will depend on the trade requirements and fortunes of the democracies in Europe.

4. With Japan occupied in China and Italian participation in hostilities uncertain, essential imports must be supplied by the United States.

Two Schools of Thought

Roughly speaking, there are two groups of thought traveling to Panama. These are easy to distinguish geographically. Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, on the east coast, want to sell food to England, who, also, is in need of it. On the west coast, the smaller republics, with products not yet vital to England, are thinking more in terms of inter-American economic cooperation. But all look to the United States for their imports while the war continues.

Trading between southern states has been negligible hitherto. If the war lasts long it may be developed. Since 1914 several have established national industries. These have to be supplied with raw materials and their manufactures marketed. A chain of "modus vivendi" pacts is suggested to solve the many problems caused by their mutual and relative isolation. Or, as contained in another proposal, would it not be better immediately to declare a customs union?

As during 1914-18 heavy increases of imports are expected from the United States. These are essential to the southern nations, deprived of European supply sources, but how will payment be made? This question will be in the thoughts of many delegates at Panama.

Unless Washington is disposed to reduce tariffs on competitive procredits, trade will be hopelessly duce or to grant substantial money unbalanced. Much of the American tourist trade is expected to be diverted southward but this is not expected to balance accounts. If Uncle Sam is generous and, as allowed by law, concedes loans, will he not be, in effect, financing British and Allied purchases in South America? Vigilant supporters of neutrality and isolation would not overlook this point.

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You see, I've always specialized in fitting the hard-to-fit foot—and that includes even abnormal feet.

As it happens, most of my clients are people with normal feet who want to KEEP them normal—and fashionable, too! As a result, I hardly ever sell a shoe "out of stock." You select a smart model, and then I either adapt the shoe or build it specially to compensate for your personal foot peculiarities.

I suppose what I really make is style-conscious "custom-fit" footwear at the price of ready-made shoes. And they tell me I have the only shoe store of its kind in the city. Come—and see for yourself!

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Hot Spot in Australian Wild Proves Richest Goldfield

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TENNANT CREEK, Australia—A small town in the vast wilderness of Australia's Northern Territory, with about 600 inhabitants and living in a torrid climate that causes even the natives to complain has turned out to be one of the richest of the Commonwealth's modern goldfields.

The goldfield, covering more than 2,100 square miles, is 300 miles north of Alice Springs and about 350 miles south of Darwin. Over 1,000 feet above sea level, and close to the Barclay tablelands of Western Queensland, it is swept by bracing cool evening breezes which insure a good night's sleep. But the temperature between the noon hour and 4 o'clock is torrid. In the last four years it has produced almost $5,000,000 worth of gold.

Tennant Creek has several stores, a bank and two hotels. As part of the Northern Territory it comes under direct administration of the Federal Government. Its water supply comes from artesian wells seven miles away and is brought in by large tank trucks. It costs $15 per 1,000 gallons and is stored by householders and miners in galvanized iron tanks. In January and February rains add to the water supply.

Radio, a movie twice a week, and outdoor sports contribute to the diversions here. Baseball is played and there is football and cricket. Living costs are high. Prices of food and clothing are around twice the ordinary city rates, which are not cheap in Australia, save for meat. Gasoline costs 85 cents a gallon. Visitors from the outside world drop down from the sky three times a week, for the Guinea Airways planes flying between Adelaide and Darwin, call with passengers and mail. There is a weekly railroad service, besides road service by auto and truck to keep the settlement in touch with the rest of the country.

From May to September the climate here is as Australians like it. The rest of the year it is tropically hot, toned down only by the evening wind. Before one has been long in Tennant Creek one hears many reports of rich finds.

Appeal Goes Forth For United Ontario Against Hitlerism

TORONTO, Sept. 21 (CP)—A call for united effort on the part of Ontario citizens to fight Hitlerism was sounded by Premier Hepburn and Conservative Leader Drew at the opening of the Ontario Legislature Sept. 19.

Premier Hepburn declared that, while "Canada entered the war less prepared than any other nation," this initial handicap might be overcome by complete co-operation of all citizens, of all Provinces, "the Federal Cabinet as well as the man on the street and the man on the back concession."

Colonel Drew urged a united effort and said that effective steps must be taken to stop subversive activities in the Province during wartime.

Communism and Naziism had been revealed "as the same despicable menace" and it behooved Ontario to stamp out their doctrines.

S. C. Cotton Fête Oct. 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The first National Cotton Festival here is slated to open Oct. 11. A feature will be "Cottonalia," a dramatization of the history of cotton with a cast of 700.

New Light on the Dining Question

R. T. Dooner

On the Trail Blazer of the Pennsylvania

The latest in lounge cars on the Trail Blazer of the Pennsylvania Railroad is shown above with its round porthole windows of double "polarized" glass. The inner sheet of glass revolves and passengers will find themselves puzzled by the fact that two apparently perfectly transparent panes can be so adjusted to each other as to shut out light entirely or admit it in full, with all degrees of partial light in between. On each side of the lounge are eight tables seating four persons each. The full seating capacity of the car is 68. The decorative scheme is restful but cheerful.

Roosevelt Free Hand in Neutrality Barred

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Despite the "national union" conference at the White House, and regardless of President Roosevelt's efforts to administer neutrality in an aloof and impartial manner, the predominant sentiment of many of the conferees who talked with him yesterday and of Congress as a whole, appears to be one of doubt as to the President's real destination.

The same factor that defeated the Administration on neutrality in July, therefore, is cropping up again: The question of confidence in President Roosevelt personally during delicate days for the world, when his eager and volatile temperament is superimposed upon an official declaration of "limited national emergency."

This predominant note of the conference combines with the immense flood of anti-repeal mail reaching legislators to make far less confident the forecasts that the arms embargo will be readily repealed, and indicates a possibly protracted contest during the special session.

No Calamity Howling

In one respect, President Roosevelt took a widely praised course in the "secret" conference with 15 leaders. He did not paint the European picture in terms of a dire situation for the Allies, which the United States must rectify by permitting arms shipments. His attitude, indeed, was altogether neutral vis-a-vis the belligerents, and his position for repeal of the arms embargo was not that it would help the Allies, or that it would hinder Germany, but that it would make the United States more neutral.

After the conferees left the White House office, where they had sat for over two hours in a big crescent around the President, and where most of them had participated in the discussion, the following statement, drafted personally by Mr. Roosevelt and approved by the conferees, was issued:

The conference with unanimous thought discussed the primary objective of keeping the United States neutral and at peace.

There was complete accord that on Congressional and Executive action the whole subject and its many ramifications be dealt with in a wholly nonpartisan spirit.

It was made clear that the most important subject is the repeal of the embargo and a return to processes of international law.

Finally, the conference discussed the methods of dealing with the six points relating to Americans traveling on belligerent ships, cash and carry, etc.

It was the consensus of opinion that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations take up the legislation as soon after the Congress convenes as possible.

Expected Course in Senate

Concretely, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee meets on Sept. 22. Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, its Chairman, expects to present the Bloom bill, already passed by the House, with everything after the enacting clause stricken out and, within a few days, draft thereupon the Senate's own measure. In all probability this will follow the terms of the original Pittman bill, providing for mandatory application of cash-and-carry procedure to all exports to belligerents, but repealing the arms embargo clauses. It also makes unlawful travel by American citizens on belligerent vessels.

In short, general Congressional sentiment as reflected after the White House conference is that if repeal of the arms embargo is to be contemplated, it must be balanced by rigid restrictions on Presidential authority right down the line, applied to exports, transportation, travel, and finance.

This Congressional attitude stiffly rebuffs the President's attempt to secure the repeal of all legislation and "return to international law," which he tentatively suggested at yesterday's conference. The course of events at that "secret" conference may be reconstructed as follows:

President Asks Free Hand

After the usual pleasantries, the President reviewed the history of American foreign relations, tracing the application of the usual processes of international law as administered by Presidents. Thus, he emphasized the value of free- and operations, and wound up by suggesting that a "return to international law" would be a desirable way out of the present situation. He also referred to the gravity of European events, the possibility of the war spreading, adding more belligerents, and making the course of neutrals increasingly difficult. He did not show marked preferences, or indicate the desirability of the United States going to the aid of the Allies.

But when the President suggested that the present law be repealed outright, his congressional advisers strongly replied that such a course was unfeasible. Senator Pittman bluntly said that such a proposal would not get five votes in the 23-member Foreign Relations Committee.

Vice-President Garner indicated his preference for a free hand for the President, under international law, but this was not a remark immediately bearing on the legislative situation.

Check Is Put on Executive

After the leaders had decisively rejected the President's complete repeal suggestion, the talk turned on legislative procedure, and Republican leaders felt themselves out of place. However, former Gov. Alf M. Landon suggested that the country wished Congress to remain in session during the emergency. He pointed to the existence of a "limited" national emergency, and said main issues might call for joint judgment of executive and Congress.

President Roosevelt at first indicated general agreement, but amended the suggestion to propose that only the leaders of both houses and both parties remain in Washington, to be regularly informed by him on the state of affairs. It was indicated that this suggestion would not be satisfactory to the Republican leaders, and that they would make a stand against adjournment.

Altogether, the conference showed the powerful interaction of two branches of the Government. No longer is the Executive unchecked, and all his plans are subject to amendment by the Congress. On the other hand, President Roosevelt was tactful and conciliatory in his approach, and the non-party front which has been erected—in appearance, and somewhat limitedly in fact—still stands.

Landon Changes Views

After the conference, Mr. Landon recalled that he had given an interview some weeks ago favoring repeal of the arms embargo. The subsequent outbreak of war, he said, has made a changed situation. Now he feels that the question should be exhaustively considered in Congress, and he expresses no opinion as to the present desirability of repeal. However, he added that he did not regard it as making much difference whether a torpedoed ship carries cotton or gun cotton—an inference that he thinks munitions could be placed in the same status as commodities. He unreservedly indorsed cash-and-carry treatment.

Present at yesterday's conference, with its historic background, but distinctly inconclusive events, were the President, Vice-President, Speaker Bankhead, Secretary Hull, Senators Barkley, Pittman, Minton, Byrnes, McNary and Austin; Representatives Rayburn, Martin, Bloom and Mapes, former Governor Landon and Colonel Knox.

U. S. Mail Goes Down With Belgian Ship

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Post Office Department said Sept. 20 79 sacks of regular mail from the United States were lost when the Belgian motorship Alex Van Oopstal struck a mine Sept. 15 and sank.

The ship left New York Sept. 6 for Antwerp, Belgium. Most of the lost mail was destined for exchange offices in Antwerp, Brussells, Osten, Luxemburg, and Belgian Congo.

New Mobile Guns Ready to Protect American Cities

WASHINGTON (AP)—About 300 new mobile anti-aircraft guns for which Congress provided $23,685,000 are ready to safeguard American cities and vital military posts.

A year after work was begun, officials said Sept. 21 that nearly all the rapid-fire three-inch weapons had been tested, jut in service or added to Army reserves.

This report was made soon after Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York told the National Mayors Conference here that measures were being formulated to protect open cities against possible "surprise attacks." Mayor La Guardia added merely that definite suggestions would be made "before long."

Aside from adding the anti-aircraft guns, the Army and Navy have taken numerous steps recently to reassure the protection of cities.

Official warnings to ships, planes and fishermen disclosed that for the first time the Army would have anti-aircraft practice in New York harbor this week and next.

The reinforcement of fixed fortifications around New York, San Francisco and other coastal cities is going forward steadily in accord with a $65,000,000 sea coast defense program which Congress adopted in 1936.

Expansion of the Navy and the Army Air Corps contributes materially to urban defenses because sea and air forces are designed to halt any hostile move far from home shores.

Congress voted funds for 338 three-inch anti-aircraft guns last year after Army officials testified they represented the most urgent defense deficiency. General Malin Craig, then Chief of Staff, predicted that in the event this country entered war, the demand for protection against air raids would be enormous.

The Army was able to muster only 24 such mobile guns east of the Rockies less than a year ago. Since then, besides turning out the three-inch weapons, the War Department has begun large-scale production of a smaller 37-millimeter anti-aircraft gun and has been given funds also for quantities of heavy machine guns, searchlights, listening apparatus and other technical equipment.

Million More Jobs By Jan. 1 Foreseen

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Federal economist estimated Sept. 21 that 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 unemployed would get jobs by Jan. 1 if the war should bring large foreign orders to this Country and stimulate more intensive investment of private capital. Possibly as many more may be reemployed in the spring, he added.

The economist, who declined to be quoted by name, estimated there are now 9,000,000 jobless in the United States.

This total, he said, compares with a record high of 15,000,000 in 1933, a low of slightly more than 6,000,000 in 1937, and a recession high of 11,000,000 at the beginning of this year.

Current reemployment was described by him as largely due to business factors which were showing improvement even before the war began speculative price rises and stocking-up in some items. Since mid-summer, unemployment has been reduced by about 500,000, but this was largely seasonal.

The present reemployment trend, the economist added, might not seriously affect WPA rolls, however, because only 1,660,000 of the unemployed had WPA jobs on Sept. 6.

Mrs. Roosevelt Sets U. S. Role for Peace

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—It's somebody's job to think of what kind of peace can come each day to the world, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, told 12,000 members of the Women's Institute, civic organization here, Sept. 20.

The question for women is what they plan for the peace that is sure to come out of the European conflict.

Toward that end, she said America should build up respect and trust "so that we will be able to wield influence for what the world needs."

That responsibility was not for the Government but for individuals, she declared.

In an interview prior to her address Mrs. Roosevelt said that the people of this country now are "definitely set against war."

American Blockade Runners Are Not Interrupted—Much

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Blockade running by American flag ships, particularly through the German counter-blockade to British ports, is proceeding at a steady and thus far uneventful rate as Congress meets to decide whether American merchant shipping shall be kept out of danger zones.

Records of the U. S. Maritime Commission show that two American cargoes have been seized by British naval vessels and taken to prize courts for confirmation of the seizure. Thus far, German naval authorities have confined themselves to halting and searching several American ships and then letting them proceed on their way.

The commission meanwhile issued the following statement:

"The Maritime Commission has taken the position to date that no circumstance has arisen which would justify the conclusion that the American flag is not sufficient protection for American shipping in all waters."

Thus the situation on the high seas with respect to American trade with belligerents stands as follows:

No steps have yet been taken by the American Government to discourage its citizens and shipowners from carrying any goods, except those banned by the arms embargo, to allied ports.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull has reserved decision on what action he would or would not take in support of the American interests if ships were sunk or cargoes seized.

Thus in practice the shippers are proceeding at their own risk, any assistance from the Government being problematical.

The bulk of this trade is going to British ports, because of the practical barrier of the mine fields in the Baltic and English Channel in the way of trade to German ports. Both British and German authorities, however, have assisted American ships not carrying contraband through their respective mine fields.

Both British and German contraband lists are so broad in their scope, and tending so to expand, that much of the normal, peacetime American trade is now liable to be considered contraband by the belligerents.

According to an expert estimate here, American trade of all sorts except armaments is proceeding at approximately a normal peacetime rate at the present time. It has not slumped as much as in the opening weeks of the World War, nor has it yet entered a period of marked boom.

Canada Sets Up Board to Hear Aliens' Protests

OTTAWA (CP)—Justice Minister E. Lapointe formally announced Sept. 19 appointment of an advisory committee to consider objections which may be taken by enemy aliens or others detained under the defense of Canada regulations to prevent them from acting in any manner prejudicial to the State.

County Court Judge F. L. Smiley of Ottawa will head this committee.

Section 21 of the Defense of Canada's regulations empowers the Justice Minister to direct that any person may be detained or interned to prevent acts hostile to Canada. Section 22 provides for the establishing of advisory committees to hear objections that may be taken by persons so detained, and make recommendations to the Minister.

Sharp Shipping Increase Comes to Virgin Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, V. I.—A sharp increase in shipping of this port is seen as a direct result of the European war. Ships of many nationalities, not previously scheduled to call have been diverted here to await orders, especially tankers of Norwegian, Swedish and Italian nationalities. French and British vessels are not permitted to announce their arrival by radio. They arrive unexpectedly and leave quietly. No German vessels have arrived since the outbreak of war.

In an effort to avoid international difficulties from developing through dissemination of unauthenticated news items with regard to shipping, Gov. Lawrence W. Cramer has appealed to all United States press representatives in the Virgin Islands to avoid unsupported conjectures concerning the purpose for which ships, whether of belligerent or nonbelligerent nationality, enter the harbor of St. Thomas.

How far flung and well organized the British war machinery is may be seen from the fact that in the British Virgin Islands a group of small islands lying to the northeast of St. Thomas, censorship has been clamped down, and the flying of foreign commercial airplanes over the territory forbidden.

Here in St. Thomas the islanders are constantly reminded of the war by the droning of United States Marine Corps airplanes, the very frequent arrival of unscheduled ships and the chatter of the natives on the streets, many of them complaining of the fast increasing cost of living since the beginning of a war not of their making and in the decision of which they had no choice.

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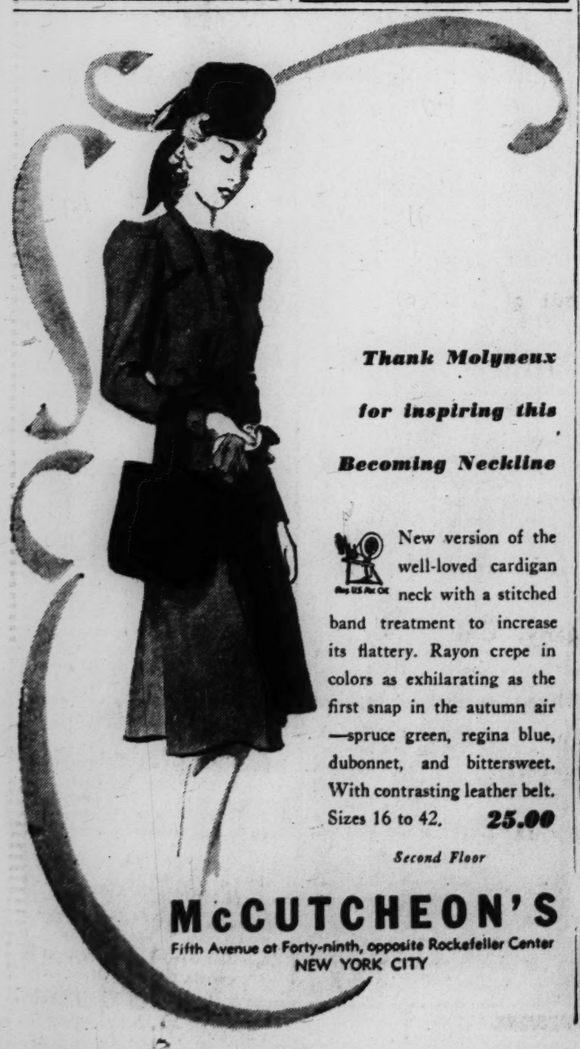

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Strike Settlement Frees U. S. Shipping

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Nine vessels held in the Port of New York by a seaman's strike for war-risk bonuses and insurance were free to sail today as a result of an agreement for settlement of the dispute.

The United States Lines, American Export Lines, American Scantic Line, and Lykes Brothers, whose ships had been tied up, agreed to the plan of settlement, Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, announced.

The ships are the Washington, scheduled to leave Sept. 22 with 800 passengers; American Trader, American Traveler, Acadia, St. John, Iroquois, Scanstates, Excambion, and Black Gull. Some had been delayed as much as six days.

Under the plan, approved by Union members at a mass meeting, seamen on ships entering European and Mediterranean ports would receive a 25 per cent wage increase, transportation back to the United States in case their ships were lost, wages in the event of internment in a foreign port, loss of personal effects guaranteed up to $150, and assurance that charges would be withdrawn against seamen on trial for alleged failure to obey orders to sail.

It also was agreed, Mr. Curran said, negotiations would continue on establishment of a bonus for sailors on vessels plying between American ports and the war zones. The negotiations, he explained, are not to consume more than 10 days, and any agreement will be retroactive to include ships which have left this port in the past few days.

Originally, the Union had demanded $250 bonuses, $25,000 insurance, continuance of pay in case of internment, and a 40 per cent increase in the personnel of ships when sailing in war zones.

The United States Maritime Commission announced in Washington that personnel on vessels it owns and operates through managing agents in the North Atlantic would receive an emergency increase of 25 per cent in their base pay. Each man, the Commission said, will be allowed $150 to cover loss of personal effects and get base pay, plus the emergency compensation, in the event of internment.

Mauretania Steams In

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—The steamship Mauretania of the Cunard White Star Line, painted a muddy gray, arrived here unexpectedly yesterday with 698 passengers, 291 of whom were Americans. The Mauretania made port armed for protection against enemy raiders, officers of the vessel said, admitting that the craft was the heaviest armed merchantman on the high seas since the World War.

The black muzzle of a 100-pounder anti-submarine gun, capable of shooting six miles, protruded from its stern and two three-inch anti-aircraft guns pointed skyward as it tied up at its pier. Passengers reported that gun crews held target practice in mid-ocean.

The Henru Jasper of the Belgian line, also arrived here yesterday with 15 passengers from Antwerp.

The United States Lines replied to critics today who have complained that the Line carried a number of aliens on west-bound passages from Europe whose places should have been spared for Americans fleeing the war zones, declaring that only 3 per cent of 2,352 passengers on last two voyages were quota immigrants. Practically all the aliens held tickets long in advance of sailing dates and the Line had no right to refuse them passage, a spokesman for the company said, adding they were co-operating to the fullest possible extent with American embassies in Europe for evacuation of Americans.

The Moore-McCormack Line announced today the Maritime Commission had given permission to strengthen its American Republics line service to South American ports by the transfer to five new C-2 cargo ships from the American Scantic line. Simultaneously the line announced the Federal Government had given permission for it to sell 14 passenger vessels to Brazil for coastwise service there. Included in the transaction, which shipping experts held was a move by the government to prove its good-will to Brazil, will be the Scanmail, the Scanpenn, the Scanstates and the Scanyork, which have been in New York-Baltic trade.

The Yankee Clipper of the Pan American Airways took off from Port Washington air base yesterday for Lisbon by way of Bermuda with 33 passengers, 11 of whom were booked for Europe.

Maritime Raises Crew Pay

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced Sept. 20 that personnel on vessels it owns and operates through managing agents in the North Atlantic trades, will receive an emergency increase of 25 per cent in their base pay.

The Commission also announced an allowance of $150 for each man to cover possible loss of clothing and personal effects arising out of emergencies flowing from the European war. In the event of internment of any of the seamen by other Nations their base pay plus the additional 25 per cent emergency compensation will continue.

None of the Commission's vessels has been tied up by strikes on the part of sailors demanding war risk bonuses.

Athenia Survivors Sail

GALWAY, Ireland (AP)—A group of 94 survivors of the torpedoed Athenia sailed on the American ship Orizaba Sept. 20 for New York.

Eighteen Americans, stranded in Ireland since the outbreak of war, also embarked.

Barges Sail Down Rhine

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 21 (AP)—A score of barges flying flags of The Netherlands sailed calmly down the Rhine River yesterday between guns of the powerful French and German forts, en route to Rotterdam.

The barge captains and their families, stranded at Strasbourg since the start of the war, sat on the decks and waived gaily to soldiers on opposite banks. They were the first craft of any kind authorized by French and German authorities to navigate the river since the war started.

A Young Adventurer

Wide World

Bobby Lee

Young English boy, arrives in New York en route to San Antonio, Texas, to visit his grandparents. The American ship on which he crossed the Atlantic, the S. S. Wacosta, was stopped and searched off the coast of Ireland.

World Told Swiss Are Ready

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 21 (AP)—President Etter closed the Swiss Parliament today with a warning to Europe's belligerents that Switzerland stands united on a war footing ready to resist any invasion. The Lower House cheered his declaration.

Mr. Etter declared Swiss neutrality was recognized by all Europe in the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, which guaranteed it "on condition we defend it ourselves." He said the Army was "entirely mobilized on the first day of this war."

"We do not wish to doubt," he continued, "that neighboring states will keep their word. But if, contrary to all expectation, their word is violated and war extends to our country, it will find us ready—men, women, soldiers, civilians, old and young, all of whom swear to give their lives to their country, preferring death rather than slavery."

Observers said they believed the President's appeal would override requests of party leaders that mobilized soldiers be released and sent back to the farms.

As Parliament went home after a four-day session, the question of demobilization was left in the hands of Gen. Henri Guisan.

Paper Money Increases

GENEVA, Sept. 21 (AP)—The League of Nations' Statistical Office today reported that during August the majority of European nations increased paper money in circulation from 4 to 30 per cent over July.

Bulgaria's printing presses turned hardest with a 30 per cent increase. Germany was next with 21 per cent.

Other increases were Hungary 18 per cent, Switzerland 16, Latvia and Sweden 10 each, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, and Rumania 9, Denmark 6, France and Turkey 5, and Britain and Finland 4.

Golf Mystery Solved

NORFOLK, Conn. (AP)—So many balls disappeared from the Norfolk Country Club's second fairway that two golfers decided to investigate.

They poked around and finally found 64 of the balls—in a squirrels' winter cache.

Two Flying Boats Rescue Crew of Ship

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The British Government announced today that two Royal Air Force flying patrol boats had rescued the crew of 34 of the steamship Kensington Court, which sent out an SOS after having been attacked by a submarine.

A Ministry of Information announcement said that the rescue, somewhere in the Atlantic Ocean, was the first case in which an entire ship's crew had been picked up at sea by flying boats.

The Kensington Court was a 4,863-ton vessel, owned by the Court Line. London was its port of registry.

The two aircraft made a quick search for the attacking submarine, but it was not located.

The British Government has announced that 110,000 tons of contraband goods, valued at about $2,000,000, were seized by Britain during the week ending Sept. 16.

This brought to nearly 200,000 tons the amount of contraband seized since the outbreak of the war. The bulk of the goods was manganese ore, petroleum products, iron ore, and aluminum ore.

The amount of manganese ore taken since war started was said to be about 30,000 tons, about 7 per cent of Germany's total annual imports. Manganese ore is of great importance in preparation of special steels.

Position of Neutral Ships

The communiqué said "some misconception appears to exist" regarding seizure of neutral ships.

"The position is that normally only cargoes of suspected contraband are seized and that as soon as these have been unloaded the ships carrying them are allowed to proceed on their voyage.

"No neutral ship has been seized since the outbreak of hostilities, and it can be taken as certain that no ship would ever be seized which had loaded her cargo before war began.

"Even ships which had loaded their cargo since that date would normally only be seized if there was evidence that they were being used with the knowledge of the owners for carriage of contraband to the enemy."

Meanwhile to encourage carriers of British supplies, the British Government is underwriting low war risk insurance of 2 per cent per $100 cargo evaluation for all ships, regardless of nationality, bound for and from United Kingdom ports.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that 1,202 instead of 1,260 were aboard the torpedoed aircraft Courageous, reducing the total missing to 515 instead of 578.

Germany's U-Boats

The Ministry of Information estimated Germans had 30 submarines of 500 tons or more ready for the sea when war started. But Germany has kept the size of its U-boat fleet secret. Jane's "Fighting Ships," authoritative British naval annual, listed in its 1938 edition 71 German submersibles built or nearing completion. It is pointed out that there may have been other additions this year. Germany's shipbuilding industry was believed geared to provide submarine replacements rapidly.

Shipping tolls since the outbreak of hostilities is estimated to be at least 42 surface vessels, 26 of them British, including the Courageous and the liner Athenia, Germany eight, the Netherlands two, and France, Belgium, Greece, Finland, and Norway one each. One lost ship was unidentified.

Sub Spares Trawler With Rickety Boat

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 21

The crew of the British trawler Alvis came into port yesterday and told an amazing story of an encounter with a submarine commander who spared their craft because their lone lifeboat was so rickety.

"I'm sorry, I must sink you," the crewmen quoted the commander who came alongside the Alvis. Then after looking over their lifeboat he permitted the trawler to proceed.

The only damage suffered by the Alvis was a smashed radio.

Another Jutland to Fisherfolk

FREDERIKSHAVN, Denmark, Sept. 21 (AP)—Information that Swedish artillery units had been practicing on a low island several miles south of Saroe Church offered a possible explanation today for the sounds of heavy cannonading that yesterday alarmed fisherfolk along the east coast of Jutland.

Some of those who heard the firing insisted, however, that the cannonading was too heavy to fit this explanation.

The sounds, they said, bore a strong resemblance to the thunder of heavy naval guns audible here during the famous World War Battle of Jutland (May 31, 1916).

Others pointed out that it is well known that acoustics play strange tricks in these waters.

There were reports among the fishermen that German naval vessels had been observed in the northern waters of Kattegat between Denmark and Sweden, but these reports could not be confirmed.

British ships also have been reported recently in the eastern waters of Skagerrak off the northwest coast of Denmark.

Those who heard cannonading yesterday said that more than 200 shots were fired, and that the sounds continued for many hours.

Hunt for Polish U-Boat

TALLIN, Estonia, Sept. 21 (AP)—While the Soviet Russian Baltic fleet was acknowledged to be at sea near Estonian waters, it was said here yesterday that the Russian warships had not interfered with normal Estonian trade.

[The Russian fleet was sent into action in the Baltic after the escape of a Polish submarine which had been interned at Tallinn. Stockholm reports said Russia blockaded Estonia, presumably in retaliation. Estonian officials insisted their guards tried to prevent the escape.]

Two Estonian guards carried off by the crew of the Polish submarine in the escape were rescued last night by a lighthouse keeper off the eastern coast of Gotland, Swedish island in the Baltic Sea.

The keeper put out in a small boat when he observed a dinghy in the open sea containing a petty officer and seaman of the Estonian Navy. They said they had been prisoners three days, and during most of that time the submarine remained submerged.

Swedish authorities said they would be returned to their own country.

In Riga, Latvia, a report from Tallinn yesterday said the Estonian Government has granted a Soviet Russian demand for permission for the Red fleet to search within Estonian waters for an escaped Polish submarine.

Estonia's own warships were reported co-operating in the search.

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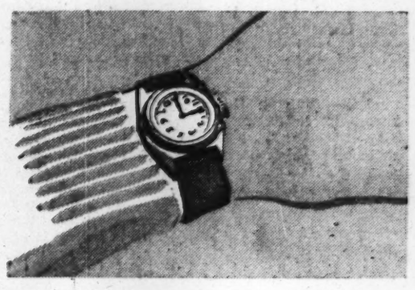

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 47TH STREET, N. Y.

Czechs in Unified Revolt; What of Effect on Vienna?

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 21 — The Czech revolt which started in Prague and has since extended to a number of other important towns throughout Bohemia and Moravia appears to be a direct answer to the oft posed question, "What will or can the Czechs do to help the Western Democracies?"

News is so scanty that it is premature as yet to seek to assess the material effect of the outbreak and unrest which was preceded by labor unrest and has assumed a more serious and open aspect since last Sunday, Sept. 17. But in the words of one report here, "the unanimity of purpose, tenacity, and discipline of the participants" indicate that this was not a spasmodic affair, in fact that labor demonstrations in the former Czech Capital were intended as a signal for similar movements elsewhere throughout the country.

Strain on Germans

The rising, it appears, is being crushed mercilessly by German troops, secret police, and Blackshirts, but it is equally certain to be a great embarrassment to them since they must further increase their resident troops and secret police there at a time when they are wanted in Poland and on the Western Front.

Some of the Czech leaders here are inclined to feel that the outbreak may have come too soon. Their tactics were to go as far as possible in preparing for an ultimate Czech revolt. But they desired to avoid having it start up at a moment when it was certain to prove ineffectual.

Dr. Eduard Beneš urged the Czechs to unite in relentless opposition against the National Socialist tyranny.

"Retreat Has Ended"

"Today the retreat from that tyranny has ended," he declared. "Your place as Czechoslovak citizens is in the front line."

A similar address by Dr. Beneš was made last night apparently before news of the revolt was received.

The present revolt is a culmination of sabotage actions continued since Germans occupied Prague on March 15, actions which have been so varied and widespread in their application that the unity of purpose is obvious.

Clashes and Damage

The outbreak was described in a communiqué of the British Ministry of Information as having developed into serious clashes with considerable casualties on both sides.

"Between the 17th and 18th September riots took place at a number of places in Bohemia and Moravia, among others at Parduce, Pribran, Pilsen, Tabor, Pisek, and Brünn," the communiqué said.

It added that on Sept. 19 Slovak garrisons at several places revolted and "about 15,000 troops have been disarmed."

It stated that arrests throughout the protectorate ran "into thousands, those executed into hundreds."

"The fact that this is not just a flash in the pan is shown by the unanimity of purpose, the tenacity, and the discipline of the participants," the statement continued.

"Those who had no firearms seized any weapon handy. Laborers' wives in Prague were content with boards studded with nails with which to strike the enemy.

"While it lasted the fight was relentless and grim with no quarter given by either side."

"In the course of the revolt considerable material damage was done. Bridges on important railways and roads have been demolished. Fire stations put out of action, railway rolling stock and material damaged, workshops of important factories bombed and machinery destroyed."

Slovaks Play Part

Slovaks are also playing their part in the revolt. The move within Czechoslovakia has its counterpart in organization of Czechoslovak legions outside the country as during the World War: but with this difference—it is now done at the beginning of the war, and Czechoslovaks have had 20 years of independence. The experience they had during 1914 to 1918 is invaluable at the present time. Their secret organization "Maffia" had and still has its branches everywhere, and as one local leader is arrested another replaces him.

The importance of this present revolt is the evidence it presents that contact between members of this organization within Bohemia and Moravia is closer than ever despite German espionage and tyranny, and that connection is being made with Czechs abroad.

Effect on Austria

It will also be interesting to watch the reaction which reports of events in Bohemia produce in Vienna where the Socialists have long practiced sabotage, and many are waiting to adopt more open anti-Nazi methods, and also in Hungary where Germany's successful progress eastward has long been viewed with great misgivings.

If they follow their former tactics German authorities may seek a slight temporary alleviation of the Czech position—hoping this will provide temporary appeasement—after the ringleaders have been appropriately dealt with.

But it is hardly likely the Germans have any faith in such appeasement since they know the Czechs' determination to regain their independence is too resolute.

On Way to France

Wide World

French in London

French Reservists shown marching to the London station to return to France. The French Consul General in London issued instructions to all French residents in England who have been called to the colors to meet at the Consulate with "food for one meal."

Revolt Termed Nonsense

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (AP)—A spokesman for Baron Konstantin von Neurath, Reichsprotector for Bohemia and Moravia, last night described as "nonsense" reports abroad of an organized revolt in the Protectorate.

He extended an invitation to Berlin correspondents to visit Prague and convince themselves.

Doves of Peace to Fly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Some 8,000 pigeons of the type used to fly coded messages during the World War will be set free in mass flights Sept. 30 from Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, and Ash Lawn, home of James Monroe. The pigeons were raised by members of the American Legion Pigeon Club in New York. They will be shipped to Virginia Sept. 29 in three express cars with Legionnaires in charge.

War: A New Start—A Tragic Ending

The following account of events in Poland and the general military situation in Europe has been compiled from Associated Press dispatches and other sources.

With the German forces nearing the end of their grim work in Poland, and apparently turning their attention to the Western Front, the Russians continued their advance into East Poland occupying in the north Grodno, which is 16 miles from the East Prussian frontier.

This would mark a Russian advance of approximately 135 miles into Poland.

The Russian communiqué made no mention of resistance encountered in the latest advances, but estimated more than 60,000 Polish troops had been captured in the four days since the Soviet Army crossed the frontier.

Soviet Russian troops were reported in Hungarian dispatches only 15 miles from the Hungarian border today in their sweep across Eastern Poland.

Propaganda at Work

While German propaganda worked to convince the United States and the world at large that further fighting was purposeless, even the nightly blackouts of Berlin being partially abandoned, the German Army was taking every precaution.

Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army, went to the West Front after issuing an order in which he observed that military action in the East was complete.

The Western defenses steadily were being strengthened and Rudolf Hess, Adolf Hitler's Party Deputy, was on the scene as personal observer for the Führer.

German troops were known to be moving westward from Poland, leaving behind only enough strength to finish the cleaning up processes and man garrisons.

The German Supreme High Command disclosed that an agreement had been reached with Russia on the partition of Poland, at least as far as their armies of occupation are concerned. A High Command communiqué said the demarcation line had been set up, but did not say where the line runs.

Destroying Polish Army

German forces, it said, would withdraw from their present positions after "destruction of the last remnants of the Polish Army there" to the "demarcation line definitely fixed between the German and Russian Governments."

An Army High Command communiqué declared today the Polish Army as a whole has been "annihilated" and the total of Polish prisoners has risen to 350,000, including 170,000 on the northern Polish front.

The High Command reported today only four centers of resistance to German forces remained in Poland and Germans expected they would fall without shelling.

Where Poles Stand

The points still held by Poles, a High Command communiqué said, included:

1. Warsaw, besieged Capital of Poland.

[Reports from Budapest said the Warsaw radio, which had been maintaining contact with the outside world, suddenly went dead during the playing of a Polish military air.]

2. Modlin, fortified center 18 miles northwest of Warsaw.

3. Gora Kalvarja, on the left bank of the Vistula 23 miles southeast of Warsaw.

4. On the Hela Peninsula, narrow finger of land poking out into the Gulf of Danzig. Its extremity is 19 miles northeast of Danzig.

German officers indicated that no rapid strokes against these centers were planned, but rather, since they are surrounded, that the feeling is time will work for Germany and the Poles will surrender.

Germans regarded the attitude of the Warsaw population, which doggedly refused to surrender, as "sheer folly," in view of the fact that the Polish Army has been routed and cannot aid the city.

Advices here indicated that Germans still were holding off from heavily shelling the city.

[Warsaw radio broadcasts received in Budapest told of heavy bombing and the rumbling of big guns which were described as doing enormous damage to the city.]

The German Army was represented as clinging to the hope that surrender would come without a great deal more destruction and additional misery to the hundreds of thousands remaining in the besieged Polish Capital.

Prisoners Being Sorted

Authoritative sources said the release of civilian prisoners had started and that war prisoners were being sorted and put into camps where they will be used on farms and roads. The international convention of July 27, 1929, prevents the use of war prisoners for making and transporting munitions and other war materials.

Officers dealing with the prisoners said this convention was being strictly observed by Germany.

Russia is relieving Germany of the job of patrolling the marshy region to the East, inhabited chiefly by Ukrainians and White Russians, the Germans said.

The High Command communiqué today described the battle in the bend of the Vistula as an enormous affair covering 969 square miles and waged from Sept. 10 to Sept 19.

Army sources said clothing for Polish war prisoners was a problem as 90 per cent were without overcoats; 30 per cent had no military blouses; and 10 per cent lacked shoes. They are to be clothed from war booty and whatever apparel Polish factories can turn out.

Tragic Appeal

The Warsaw radiocasting station issued an appeal yesterday to the British Labor Party.

"We are fighting under the most difficult conditions. We ask that you come to the aid of our city as soon as possible. We count heavily on your aircraft and your fleet. We ask your aid for our beleaguered city."

The appeal was signed by the President of the Polish Socialist Party.

Mayor Stefan Starzinski pleaded with Poland's Allies for help, saying, "When will Britain and France save us from the fury of German barbarism, from new deaths, from the destruction of the remaining buildings of our city?"

Troops in Hungary

Hungarian dispatches stated that more than 3,000 Polish infantrymen crossed the Uzsok Pass, in the Carpathian Mountains on the Southeastern Polish border, to reach safety in Hungary today.

The new arrivals swelled the number of Polish troops and civilians taking refuge in Hungary to nearly 20,000.

The infantry brought wagon trains bearing many sick and wounded. They were escorted by Hungarian soldiers to Ungvar, 30 miles from the border, where schools were converted into hospitals.

Yesterday a Polish train with 16 cars loaded with refugees arrived at Uzsok. The locomotive was driven by a soldier who said the engineer and fireman had been machine-gunned by German armored cars which had sped along a road parallel to the train.

It was estimated that more than 30,000 Poles had already reached Hungarian soil. Hungary was the only southern refuge left, now that Russian troops have blockaded the Rumanian border.

Children Taken In

Small children, some half-naked and all of them hungry, some of them separated from their parents, had been taken in hand by Hungarian peasant women.

Young officers could be heard pleading for some way of getting information on the fate of their families.

In one 10-mile stretch of road there were more than 200 trucks, automobiles, and motorcycles—all packed to overflowing with weary, homeless humanity. It was a parade of tragic faces.

The rain for which the Poles prayed has started, but too late. Now, instead of bolstering Polish strength, it adds to the general misery and confusion.

Very few peasant homes near the frontier are not sheltering at least one refugee. Hungarian women met the newcomers along the roads, giving them bread, fruit and water.

Poland in Old Role, Paderewski States

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Sept. 21

Ignace Jan Paderewski, renowned pianist and former Premier of Poland, declared in a message last night "to Poland and all civilized nations" that his country "voluntarily sacrificed herself to fulfill once again her historic role as a rampart against barbarism marching toward world conquest."

The statesman-musician in a formal statement said during the past three weeks "Poland all alone valiantly supported the weight of Hitler shock troops and permitted our Allies to carry out the immense preparations necessary to modern war."

"Even though finally conquered by arms, Poland will remain a faithful ally of France and Great Britain," he said.

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 21 (AP)—Swiss observers reported today French and German forces apparently are preparing for large scale operations along the Siegfried Line.

The French, these observers said, have completed mass movements of men and materials preliminary to a major offensive against the heavy fortifications guarding the Reich's western frontier.

At the same time, the Germans were said to have concentrated behind the defenses all the men and equipment that could be spared from the rapidly waning Polish campaign.

[Far to the North the Germans were reported concentrating troops at Aachen, which lies at the juncture of the German, Netherlands, and Belgian frontiers. And the French High Command was authoritatively understood to have taken measures to meet any possible repetition of Germany's 1914 drive through Belgium.

Advices reaching here said the German troops had been shifted to the Western Front from Poland.

Aachen is about 85 miles north of the present fighting zone.]

Action along the Blies River and Mandel Creek east of Saarbrücken, where the French have met strong resistance, led Swiss military men to conclude the French may have gone as far as they can with the use of patrols.

Must Show Strength

To advance further, it was said, the French soon must show the full strength of their offensive power.

All along the Western Front between the Moselle River and the Vosges foothills at Wisembourg, a distance of about 60 miles, the French are meeting determined resistance which can be smashed only by a large scale attack, observers declared.

Swiss tacticians strongly praised French military methods to date. They said General Marie Gustave Gamelin, Commander of the French-British forces, had gained offensive positions for his troops with minimum losses by the adroit use of small patrols.

It was the general view of Swiss observers that the French and British may strike through the hills in any one or all of three main sectors:

1. North of Sierck, with the Moselle River and neutral Luxemburg protecting the left flank and the Saar River the right.

2. Northwest from Sarreguemines, which lies in the center of the front between the Blies and Saar rivers.

3. North from Bitche on the extreme right.

In front of the French lines near Bitche lie the flat Rhine plains and the rich Palatinate city of Landau, but military experts call that path into Germany a trap.

Cross-Fire Threat

Powerfully-armed Siegfried Line forts which dot the east side of the Rhine, and similar forts in the Haardt hills to the west, would concentrate a withering cross-fire on any force moving up the Rhine Valley, it was pointed out.

Military sources here agree that despite the apparent readiness of the French and British, days or even weeks might elapse before a drive is started. They believe, however, the push—from the French view—should come while the Germans are occupied in Poland and before Polish lines of communication can be re-established as a supply lane from Soviet Russia.

Siegfried Line Data

BERLIN (AP)—What the Seigfried Line is like was told in a recent issue of the Army weekly, "Militär Wochenblatt." Some 22,000 steel and cement pillboxes are located at strategic spots in an irregular line from the lower Rhine south to the Swiss border.

This belt of fortifications—plus its anti-aircraft gun emplacements—extends to a depth of 30 miles inside the German frontier.

To stop tanks and motorized equipment of attacking forces, miles of traps dug into the earth alternate with miles of steel and cement obstructions.

To stem the tide of inpouring infantry, 3,000,000 rolls of barbed wire stretch through the area.

The construction of the line, begun a year ago last May, is said to be virtually completed. A permanent force of fortification engineers remains on duty, however, to carry out improvements and keep the elaborate system in constant readiness.

At peak construction last October, 342,000 men, drafted from the entire country, were at work, plus an engineering staff of 90,000 men and 100,000 labor service workers.

They used 8,000 carloads of material daily.

One third of Germany's annual cement production—6,000,000 tons of it—went into the barrier.

Mexican Torch Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — A torch race over a two-mile course at night was a feature of Monterrey's celebration of the Mexican Independence Day Sept. 15. This is a curious Indian survival still popular in Mexico.

Lithuanian Border Marks

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Sept. 21 (AP)—Lithuanian troops today placed flags along unclearly marked sections of the frontier bordering areas of Poland being occupied by Soviet troops.

Official circles said the Russians did the same.

Soviet officers reaching the border reiterated to Lithuanian officers their intention to respect Lithuanian neutrality.

All Britain Is Wondering Why Poland Was Not Aided

(Continued from Page 1)

the inability of the Allies to do much to prevent it—was not unforeseen by Polish leaders themselves, Mr. Chamberlain quoted to the Commons the words of a famous Polish General to an Allied military mission, "We shall fight. A large part of our country will be overrun and we shall suffer terribly. But if you come in we know we shall rise again."

Questions Still Come

Nevertheless there are still questions seemingly unanswered in public utterances of Government spokesmen. Few in Britain would go as far as did Mr. William Gallacher, Communist member for Fife. He declared in the Commons yesterday that the present British Government "sacrificed Austria, Spain and Czechoslovakia with the intention of turning Hitler from the West against the Soviet Union, and now their policy has recoiled upon themselves."

Mr. Gallacher told Commons, whose ranks were rapidly thinning after the full House for the Premier's statement, that the Soviet had been ready for six months to place all resources at the disposal of the Peace Front. "When aid of the Russian Army was refused," he said, "the only conclusion that could be drawn was that there was no intention of defending Poland, that preparations were being made for another sell out. Right up to Saturday, Sept. 2, there was a possibility of another sell out. Not only did this country do nothing to defend Poland but Poland itself was not organized for defense.

"Therefore we are forced to believe that even the Polish leaders themselves were taken by surprise and that they also expected a deal of some kind was being made.

"With such a situation in Poland . . . what other action could the Soviet Union take? . . . Could the Soviet Union allow millions of Russian Jewish people inhabiting Eastern Poland to fall into the hands of the Nazis? Was she to allow the Nazi Army to override Poland right up to the Soviet frontier?"

Soviet Action Defended

A plea that no hasty judgment be passed on Soviet action in invading Poland from the East came from the Government side of the House when Mr. Robert Boothby, Conservative, of Aberdeen, said,

"German success in Poland, which was specacular and in some measure unexpected, due entirely, I think, to the overwhelming preponderance of their mechanized forces, came to the Russian with as great a shock and as great surprise as it did to us. But the impact of that shock upon Russia was much more immediate and forceful than it was upon us; and it is understandable. I think it is legitimate to suppose this action on the part of the Soviet Government was taken in sheer self-interest and from the point of view of self-preservation and self-defense."

Government spokesmen in answering challenges confined themselves to statements emphasizing that a desire for speedy and spectacular but partial victories has been subordinated to the larger strategic plan lest resources be squandered in rush of adventures and decisive victory postponed, but semiofficial circles are more ready to answer more specific questions.

The answer to the question, "Why didn't Britain send airplanes?"—wherein Poland suffered the severest disadvantage—is understood to be that planes without large supplies of equipment and munitions would have been of little use; stores were actually on the way but the breakdown of Polish resistance upset these plans.

"Why was Poland so unprepared?"

The view put by unofficial quarters is that the Poles preferred to rely on a "war of movement" rather than digging trenches and fortifications on their own soil for a more orthodox type of resistance. There has certainly been similar evidence of the unpreparedness of the civil population against air raids, very different from the large-scale and comprehensive British and French plans. In this connection, however, it has to be remembered that Poland was a poor country.

To summarize the situation it seems that the British Government is open to criticism for not having done more before the war started, but once the invasion began, military experts and the Prime Minister seem agreed that hazardous attempts to aid the Poles would be unwise policy.

The fact that the Government is not being more severely criticized by more responsible sections of the Opposition on the grounds of inadequacy of preparation before the war would seem to be due to a realization by Mr. Greenwood and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, and their followers that it is "no good crying over spilt milk"—better to concentrate on winning the war, thereby eventually restoring Poland to its rightful status in Europe.

The case of Poland should teach Britain one lesson, Mr. Greenwood said, "It is that in the future such help as we give our friends should be quick, certain, and generous. The Government now without delay," he urged, "should go out into the world unashamedly to make friends because though we can get along without them, we would rather have them with us."

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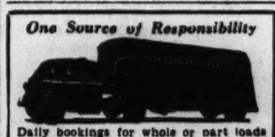
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London Street Refuses to Retreat; Paris Calm but Under No Illusions

By R Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 21—There's a street in London they call today "the street of the Nelson touch."

It's Bond Street, fashionable West End thoroughfare famed for the attention it pays to the arts of beauty and the beauty of arts. Nelson once resided there. But that isn't the reason why his name is brought in now. Bond Street is the "street of the Nelson touch" because like the famous Admiral it refuses to see the signal for retreat.

Merry and Bright

At a time when banks and business houses, museums and municipal offices have staffs and stocks out in the country far from wartime danger zones, when most of London is drab with sandbags and brown paper, traders of Bond Street insist upon being merry and bright.

Not only are the beauty parlors there keeping chins up and shops for chic women putting on a gay front as usual but the famous art dealers are going right ahead with prewar plans for exhibiting their treasures to an art-loving public.

Some of these treasures have been evacuated for the time being—in the aggregate they represent hundreds of thousands of pounds in value—but it is very cheerfully stated they can easily be brought back when the occasion or prospective customer demands.

Offset Disappointment

By carrying out original plans for holding numerous exhibitions, art dealers thus do their best to offset the disappointment caused by the abandonment of a scheduled exhibition of Indian art at Burlington House, headquarters of the Royal Academy. This has been ruled out by the difficulty and risk at this time of bringing these immensely valuable art treasures to London from the East.

Outside as well as in Bond Street art dealers and shop owners propose to give patrons pleasant things to look at. And to this end they talk doing away with the lattice work effect in brown paper which gives London streets their present uniformity in appearance. Instead it is recommended that colored paper be substituted with pretty floral designs on it.

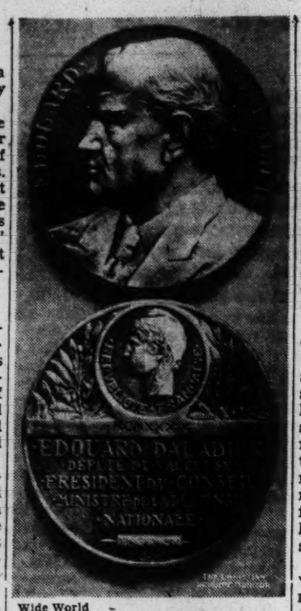
"After all," says a sponsor of the brighter Bond Street movement, "colored paper is just as good as brown for preventing glass splinters if bombs drop."

Follows Fashion Here

Incidentally, although Bond Street is accustomed to setting fashions, in this matter of discussing ornamentation of the sandbagged scene it is following fashion—fashion set by one of London's most congested East End districts—Bethnal Green—for there residents of Gibraltar Walk have richly decorated their communal air raid shelter with Union Jacks of various sizes, the name, the "Rock of Gibraltar," and the defiant slogan, "Let 'em all come."

Not only in visual arts are Londoners being catered for. The London Symphony Orchestra is to open its season at famous Queen's Hall Oct. 8. The artists consented to work at reduced fees, and among the celebrated musicians listed to appear are Sir Henry Wood—he is to conduct on Dec. 10—Albert Sammons, Mark Hambourg, and Moiseiwitsch.

Striking another note in the maintenance of London's culture are authorities of the British Museum. Most of the items in this treasure home have been rusticated but 5,000,000 books remain available—very available at present for since the public reading room reopened this week the daily attendance has been only about one tenth of its peacetime average.



Wide World

The Daladier Medal

Front and back of the Edouard Daladier Medal in honor of the French Premier. The medal was recently struck by the French mint. It is the work of the engraver Prud'homme.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 21 — Paris is settling down to a war basis as the third week of the European conflict approaches its end. The French Capital today is conspicuously calmer than during the first days of the general mobilization and large-scale evacuation of women and children. No bombs fell and many people who left hastily during the first days have returned despite warnings of authorities that such action is inadvisable.

More people are now seen without gas masks, although police sometimes detain and question such individuals who are considered guilty of negligence. Fines have not been imposed, however, since it is recognized that not all residents of Paris have had opportunity to obtain masks. Your correspondent, for instance, who was not given a mask as a foreigner found the supply exhausted when he endeavored to obtain one in shops.

The main visible features of wartime life in Paris are the nocturnal blackouts, huge piles of sandbags around large buildings in the center of the city, and general pasting of strips of brown paper over windows for the purpose of easing concussions if air raids begin.

French Mobilization Complete

What most impresses the American observer is the completeness of the French mobilization. Practically all small tradesmen in our neighborhood, for instance, have departed for the front. One repeatedly finds veterans of the last war obliged to serve in the present one, and I overheard pathetic scraps of a conversation between a man in uniform and a woman accompanying him, the former saying, "Perhaps every generation must have war. But two wars in one generation is a little too much."

Frenchmen with whom I have discussed the contrasts between the present mood and the mood in 1914 generally agree on two points.

Firstly the organization of the country for war is now much better. It had been anticipated as a strong probability, and many preliminary military, economic, and financial measures were taken before the actual outbreak of hostilities, whereas the World War burst on France unawares. Moreover the Germans in the first weeks of the World War invaded France and threatened Paris whereas the present war still seems curiously far away.

French opinion is shocked and grieved by the rapid overrunning of Poland and by the treacherous Soviet collusion with Germany. But the fall of cities in Poland does not rouse the same sentiment as enemy occupation in the last war of such French towns as Lille and Saint Quentin.

No Illusions

The second contrast which most Frenchmen recognize is the absence of enthusiasm and illusions about the character of the war. There have been no placing of flowers on bayonets of conscripts, no cries of "On to Berlin.

This is replaced by the general conviction that Adolf Hitler is insatiable and that Europe, including France, will know no peace while he remains in power. However, free discussion of the issue of war and peace is no longer possible.

Censorship makes considerable deletions in newspapers and a typical item in today's news reports four sentences of over a year imprisonment and a fine inflicted for such offenses as "making anti-French remarks, making anti-Polish remarks, making anti-militarist remarks, making Soviet propaganda."

Before the phase of acute crisis, making for national unity, began last March, there were strong Communist and Fascist currents in France. Both of these ideologies are now greatly discredited by the Soviet-German Pact which strengthens the instinctive middle-road individualism of the average Frenchman. Despite discouraging developments in Eastern Europe, general faith in ultimate victory remains strong based on the superior resources of France and England and belief that Germany faces severe and increasing economic strain.

U. S. Newspaperman Escapes Russians By Crossing River

CERNAUTI, Rumania (AP)—Richard Mowrer, correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, escaped from the Russian-occupied section of Poland Sept. 19 by crossing the Dniester River.

Mr. Mowrer and William Morton, United States Vice-Consul in Warsaw, were caught on the Polish side of the river by the Russian occupation. Mr. Morton still is in Zaleszczyki, unable to get Russian permission to enter Rumania.

Frank Morton, an American cameraman, and Lloyd Lehrbas, Associated Press correspondent, found Mr. Mowrer on a dusty road nine miles inside the Rumanian border and brought him into Cernauti.

U. S. Action for Morton

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 21 (AP) — American authorities were expected today to take diplomatic action probably in Moscow, to obtain the release of William Morton, United States Vice-Consul in Warsaw, caught on the Polish side of the Dniester River during the Soviet Russian occupation.

Mr. Morton was unable to leave Zaleszczyki, Polish frontier town, because of restrictions imposed by Russian Army officials. He had no permit to cross the border and said he had no way to obtain one.

Meeting of Neutrals Urged to Stop War

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—An American-sponsored conference of neutral nations to end the war was advocated Sept. 21 by the Methodist Church's General Conference Commission on World Peace.

The commission unanimously adopted a resolution opposing United States participation in the war but supporting American participation in world affairs.

The resolution urged the Government to "initiate and continue a conference of neutral nations to bring the war to an end" and to join other governments in an effort to "lay the foundations of peace with economic justice."

Declaring "we must not repeat the mistakes of 1914-17," the Commission opposed sale of war instruments and materials to belligerents and the extension of credit or loans to nations at war.

The Commission added there would be "far less temptation and apparent need to seek dangerous trade in Europe" if the United States would develop trade and friendly relations in South and Central America.

Reich Consulate Closed

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Karl Polstorff announced Sept. 21 permanent closing of the German Consulate here. He said it would be consolidated with the office at San Francisco, and explained the action "was under consideration long before recent developments in Europe." The Seattle consulate served Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Alaska.

Move to Cut British Power By Japan Seen in Far East

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Foreign observers saw in developments yesterday evidence that a Japanese campaign was under way to lessen the holdings and influence of Britain and France in China while they are preoccupied by the European war.

Indication of this trend was seen in a resolution adopted by the Japan Bar Association declaring that the presence in China of troops and warships of the European belligerents was illegal.

[Japanese naval authorities in Shanghai recently urged the British and French to withdraw their forces from China so as to avoid incidents.]

Protest Belligerents

The Bar Association resolution said that since both Japan and the Japanese-sponsored Governments in China were neutral in regard to the European war they had the right to ask for withdrawal of armed forces of belligerents.

It recommended that "the Imperial Government take a firm attitude toward the European war and strictly exercise its rights and obligations."

Copies of the resolution were sent the Premier and the War and Navy Ministers.

Another trend was the recent attention paid by Japanese newspapers to relations with the United States. Some observers interpreted this as an attempt to win support for the Navy's budgetary estimates which are forthcoming soon.

Attitude of U. S. Navy

Newspapers quoted the former Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, Yakichiro Suma, as saying that "feeling of the American Navy is unusually bad toward Japan."

Mr. Suma, who arrived in Japan en route to a new post at Hsinking, Manchukuo, said a popular informal beer-drinking toast among American naval officers was "Remember the Panay," referring to the United States gunboat which was sunk by Japanese bombs Dec. 12, 1937.

A Foreign Office spokesman declared that strengthening of the United States Navy was considered "unfriendly" toward Japan by "certain sections of public opinion which cannot be ignored."

The spokesman said Japan's determination was unchanged to unite all China, Japan, and Manchukuo in an East Asia economic bloc with which United States trade would be limited by restrictions such as now curtail trade with Manchukuo.

New Trade Treaty Urged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Japanese Ambassador Kensuke Horinouchi hopes the expiration of the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty which has been denounced by the State Department will not be followed by a period marked by no treaty at all.

Neither negotiations nor preliminary conversations have been yet held toward this end, he said at a press conference yesterday, adding that "general discussions would be a help."

He said, "It is my conviction that it will be to our mutual benefit to avoid a situation of no-treaty between the United States and Japan."

The Commercial Treaty was denounced in July and will expire Jan. 26, after which the way may be clear for the embargo on shipment of raw materials to Japan proposed by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The Ambassador said informal talks had begun between Japan and Britain and France to induce the latter two countries to withdraw their armed forces from China.

Mr. Horinouchi said Japan's policy in the European war "is to avoid involvement in that conflict and to concentrate its efforts in the settlement of the China affair."

Chiang Takes New Post

CHUNGKING, Sept. 21 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has assumed Chairmanship of the Szechwan Provincial Government in an effort to override sectional dissension which threatened to disrupt China's wartime united front.

His replacement of Gen. Wang Chang-shu, who officially announced he had "requested a transfer to active army duty," coincided with yesterday's state funeral for the Szechwan Gov[illegible], Liu Hsiang, who passed on [illegible] months ago.

Attempts of General Wang Chang-shu and a Szechwan clique of generals to exercise old-style powers inherited from Liu Hsiang frequently brought them into political conflict with General Chiang's Central Government, considered by the other faction as newcomers and meddlers.

Ford Opposes Tinkering With Neutrality

DETROIT, Sept. 21 (AP)—Henry Ford, avowed opponent of war, said yesterday he was opposed to "any tampering with the Neutrality Act," and that "only the makers of war munitions profit financially from the human misery entailed in warfare."

"The present Neutrality Act," Mr. Ford said in an interview, "was written by men who know what war means. It is fool proof; if we change it one iota we take the first step toward getting this country into war—a war that will bring untold misery to millions of people and set us back thousands of years."

Mr. Ford expressed some doubt as to the extent of the present warfare in Europe. "This war—if there is one," he said, "is none of our business. However, I agree with what Senator William E. Borah said the other day regarding the situation on Europe's Western Front." [Senator Borah, Idaho Republican, was quoted Sept. 18 as saying that there was "something phoney" about the whole war.]

Amend for Profit

"The sole purpose of amending the Neutrality Act is to enable munitions makers to profit financially through what is nothing less than mass murder. The only persons who want war are those who profit financially from it. And if we have to have a war to create and maintain a workable financial system there is something tragically wrong with our financial system. It is time then to turn back to Congress control of that system."

Mr. Ford said that in his belief "one way to stop the present war in a hurry is to leave the present Neutrality Act alone."

Mr. Ford has accepted an invitation to attend the Chicago convention of the American Legion next week.

"These men who fought in the last war don't want another," Mr. Ford said. "They have it within their power to stop all wars for all time. They have it within their power to disarm the world and I would advocate that."

Emphasizing his remarks by carefully selecting his words and speaking in an unhurried voice, Mr. Ford continued:

"This is a matter of simple reasoning; if there were no profit in war and no urge for power to dictate their would be no war."

Mr. Ford, who at the beginning of the World War in 1914 made several efforts to prevent its spread, said that his efforts in the present situation would be confined, for the present at least, to "an appeal to reason," and added that he was convinced that "common sense" would prevail.

Cites Peace Ship

Of the peace ship he sent abroad a quarter of a century ago in an effort to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas," he said:

"I wouldn't take a million dollars for what I learned on that expedition. It cost about half a million dollars, but it was worth it to me.

"At that time there were relatively few people in the world educated to what war really meant. Now the world is filled with people who know all of war's horrors and its utter futility."

Mr. Ford said he had no plans for a lengthy address to the Legion convention, where he will be the guest of Stephen F. Chadwick, National Commander.

"I can only say what I have said here," he remarked. "There is no sense in warfare; it is futile and unnecessary and will profit nobody but those individuals who make and sell munitions."

Legion Head a 'Neutral'

CHICAGO (AP) — The present Neutrality Law, says National Commander Stephen F. Chadwick of the American Legion, "should be left alone as long as it keeps us neutral." Mr. Chadwick said Sept. 20 he was speaking for himself rather than for the Legion in voicing opposition to revision of the Neutrality Act.

The American Legion's official stand on the question of revising the Neutrality Law is expected to be determined at its national convention here next week.

Costa Rica Dismantles German Fishers' Radios

PUNTARENAS, Costa Rica (AP) — The German shark fishers Wesser, Haveland, Eisenach and Stella, are being held here, with Government vessels stationed in the Bay, while the German ships' wireless is dismantled.

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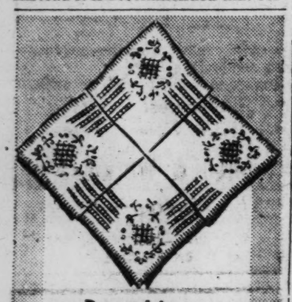

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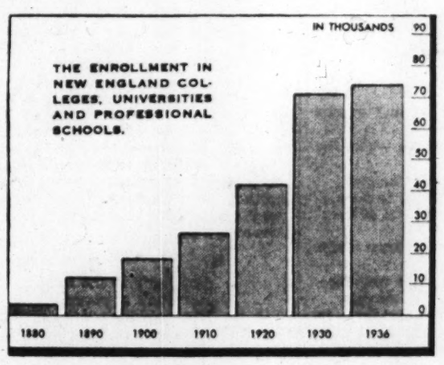
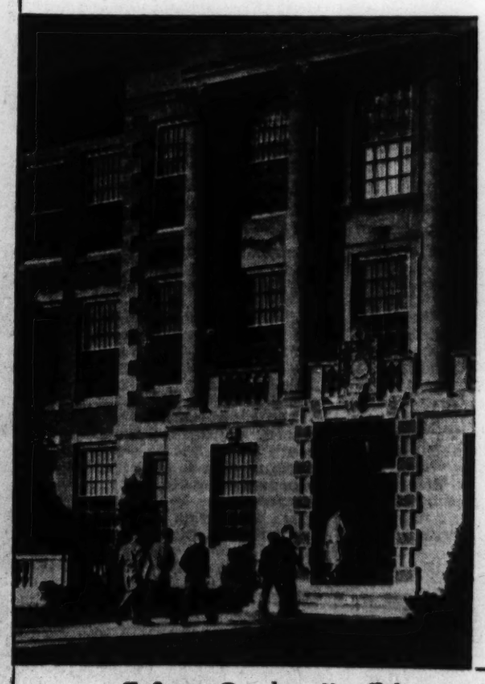
The Little Red Schoolhouse grows up



DURING the next fortnight a peaceful army will invade New England. More than seventy-five thousand students will enroll in our colleges, universities and professional schools. They join a million and a half boys and girls in our public schools who are receiving as their heritage a New England education.

Gratifying indeed is New England's sturdy maintenance of her position as the nation's educational center. But of far greater importance is the value to our community of the product of these institutions. Unending research in the laboratories of our scientific schools is pointing the way to a greater industrial prosperity. From our medical schools come constant contributions toward a sounder public health. From our colleges and universities comes man power which will provide intellectual leadership for coming generations.

By continuing to provide superior educational opportunities for youth, New England is insuring her own continued progress in the future.



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The Home Forum

The Evening And The Morning At Rockbottom

TO AVOID AN age-old controversy between partisans as to relative merits of the beginning and the end of day, this article will refuse to take sides. Rather is its purpose to set forth in simple terms the charm and quietude of the one in comparison with the freshness, vigor, and inspiration of the other. It deals specifically with New England, although many of its statements could be equally true of other regions; for the mental moods finding expression in the terms "morning" and "evening" are common to the major portion of humanity.

Evening, marking the close of day, brings a sense of rest and peace experienced at no other time. The tasks of the day are accomplished. Its activities have become a part of life's history. It encourages contemplation. It leads to retrospection, to a review of the day's adventures, with the purpose of properly assessing its various activities, even to introspection, a survey of one's mental reaction to the day's experiences.

Now, these are merely mental phases of the situation, subjective with the individual. But there are mutual influences, definite and impressive, which determine the mental state. Nature has its moods and these moods weigh heavily or lightly, recognized or unrecognized as they may be, especially upon the mental state of the country dweller.

* * *

Here at Apple Blossom, as the shadows lengthen across the meadows and the winds are whist, in these August days the atmosphere takes on a shade of gold quite unlike the brilliant, stabbing rays of the noonday sun. A golden glow pervades the air, reflected in all the nature about us. Pines in the distant woods stand out in clear perspective, their deep green softened in the changing light. As the sun sinks, over the meadow, there rises a dainty veil of mist, snow-white and ethereal as a dream, suggestive of fairies, of wood nymphs, emerging from the dark shadows of the forest to dance in the evening coolness. One would love to join in their festal activity, were the earth-burden less heavy. The nymphs of one's imagination have so few restrictions as compared with the more substantial inhabitants of earth. The setting sun paints the sky with hues quite baffling to the artist's palette.

As the daylight fades, the bird chorus lessens. One by one the singers drop out, until a deep silence reigns, broken only now and then by the guttural notes from the lily pond under the willows.

* * *

The charm of silent evening is too subtle for mere words. It is like certain deeper experiences of the human heart, "those others lived but left unsung, the best of all." Here in the quiet country, far from the madding crowd, thought turns almost automatically, as it were, to the deeper things of life. The stillness, the sense that all nature is resting, the sinking of the sun, the lighting of countless candles in the sky, the rising of the silvery moon over neighbors' woods, a great round disk of pale light, the tinkle of a cowbell from a farmstead just glimpsed through the woods—all make for a mood of peace and quietude, of thanksgiving and praise to the Giver of all good things.

Poets have deeply felt this mood, none perhaps more definitely than incomparable Gray:

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

Here is sweetly expressed the mood of nature at eve, a sense of man's oneness with the Invisible; and this sentiment is so surely experienced at no other time of day. It belongs to evening, to the day's end in the country where all nature—bird and beast and tree and flower—seem to relax under the spell of the closing twilight.

"The day is done and the darkness
Falls from the wings of night
As a feather is wafted downward
From an eagle in its flight."

How perfectly did the poet catch and express the gentle oncoming of the shadows of the night! Softly, as the fall of a feather, darkness covers the earth and quiet reigns.

* * *

And then the morning with its dew and freshness, with the awakening of all nature to a new rejoicing, to renewed efforts toward greater accomplishment—morning with its promise and its hope. Who that has experienced the awakened vigor of morning in the country has not had a glimpse of nature that spells refreshment, renewal and hope!

Here at Apple Blossom in mid-summer, the lawns are gray with dew as the morning breaks, with almost the crisp whiteness of the frost; the "glads" stand stately and dignified in the morning light; the long beds of phlox present their many colors in unsurpassed vividness; morning-glories, heavenly blues, are in their incomparable shades boldly facing the sun as it mounts the eastern sky. Butterflies are already resting on the ricks of marigolds that border the long walk; hummingbirds whir through the still air testing the nectar of many a bloom. The half-grown wild rabbit, that makes his hideout in the thick bed of zinnias, cautiously steals forth to nip the blossoms and tender leaves of the white clover, which here and there dots the green lawns along the brookside.

From a distant farmstead comes the shrill cry of Chanticleer, calling up the new day. The farm dog barks and the gentle mooing of the herd adds a note of peace to the morning chorus. From the great orchard which skirts the hill at the back come the low, melodious notes of the mourning dove, mellow and unobtrusive, yet with definite appeal; robins are searching the lawn for the morning meal; goldfinches in black and gold sit upon the cosmos, swaying the giant stems as they pick at the fraying blooms, swallows course the sky for an early breakfast; and the young orioles call from the elm top.

* * *

As I approach the brook on my morning tour of inspection, a wild duck springs from the pool above the bridge with loud quacks of alarm. If it only knew how we welcome its presence, it would remain quietly on the still surface. Below the bridge, in the thick grass by the pergola, a brown bittern stands for an uncertain moment. Then it rises on awkward wing to hurry away to its home in the tall grasses far up the brook.

The veil of mist that hung heavily over the meadow at daybreak disappears before the climbing sun, and the landscape stands out clear-cut save for the dense shadows along the woodside. The day is on. On the highways traffic moves, the farmers take to the fields and orchards, and the world's work is under way again.

One of nature's grandest scenes is the unfoldment of a new day. It is at once spectacular and inspiring. Its beauty and its promise are among the rarest charms which turn one to the country. And nowhere is it more beautiful, or more inspiring, than here in our hill-set valley, known to the early settlers as "Rockbottom," in the midst of which lies Apple Blossom, the scene of our summer joys.

". . . .
And day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hill-side's dew-pearled;
The lark's on the wing;
The snail's on the thorn;
God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world!"

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

By Courtesy of Works Progress Administration, Federal Art Project, to The Christian Science Monitor

"ON THE FARM": *A Painting by Theodore Hussa*

THEODORE HUSSA has struck a telling note in this rustic scene. While many of his contemporaries have depicted Vermont, they have chosen to represent great vistas of rolling landscape, showing the sloping hills and quiet valleys studded with trees and rambling farmhouses. Here Mr. Hussa gives us a view of life on the farm. He paints with accuracy, but without the tightness or dryness so common among present-day landscapists. He gives each detail its due; the barn, the little house, the farmer, the turned-up soil. He handles his material aptly and manages to communicate the feeling that he experiences while viewing this subject.

In America, today, there are many artists who have gone back to the soil for subject matter. Most of them see the land for its scenic or picturesque qualities. They view it, shall we say, in the holiday spirit of a vacationer, filling many a city-dwelling spectator with nostalgia.

"On the Farm" was a contribution from Vermont to an exhibition held recently in Boston, Massachusetts, of works executed on the Federal Art Project in the states of New England.

Singing the Lord's Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STUDENT OF Christian Science walked along the street of a large western city. The day was raw and cold, a dreary forecast of approaching winter. He himself felt very dreary, until he was suddenly cheered by a burst of song. Lifting his head, he found himself before the open door of a pet shop, where two parakeets, which are not noted for their singing ability, were doing their best. Their bright plumage was making a gay patch of color as, side by side on their wooden perch, together they uttered their notes.

The student was humbly reminded of the Psalmist's words (137:3, 4): "They that carried us away captive required of us a song; . . . How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" He was lifted from discouragement, for he realized that he had been in "a strange land" of doubt and fear, which "the Lord's song" could surely dispel, if he would but sing it.

The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, has made the Bible an open book. Many have learned to read both these textbooks with understanding hearts, and to find therein healing of sickness and redemption from sin. Under the marginal topic "Homer and Moses," Mrs. Eddy states (p. 200): "Pagan worship began with muscularity, but the law of Sinai lifted thought into the song of David. Moses advanced a nation to the worship of God in Spirit instead of matter, and illustrated the grand human capacities of being bestowed by immortal Mind."

This practical religion sets forth one creator, Spirit, and one creation, the spiritual universe, including man. Spirit has only itself from which to evolve creation. As we approach God, we learn that our true selfhood reflects Him. Thus the entire aim of the student is to gain a true concept of existence as wholly spiritual. We can know God as good only by expressing good. We can recognize God as Love only by expressing love, tolerance, patience, and kindness. We can attain a knowledge of God as Truth only by measuring up to standards of integrity, honesty, justice, in obedience to the law of God, divine Principle.

Christian Science sets forth one man, one perfect selfhood, the son of God, the image and likeness of Spirit, Love. Only false education along material, sensual lines has deceived and diverted human thought. One who is willing to discard matter and its false laws, makes satisfying progress Christward. Anyone suffering from lack, depression, or any insufficiency, may turn to the one God, who created all. Lack is nothing—the absence of good. A creator must create something, some expression of the creator's power and presence. God, good, infinite divine intelligence, pours forth wisdom and intelligence, forever giving of inexhaustible substance to His beloved children.

Occasionally we may find ourselves in an untoward environment. Then is the time to prove God's presence and allness. The words, "I hate; I dislike," are too frequently used by those who fret or nag. Perhaps one's chief topic of conversation has to do with bodily, physical, or material difficulties. There are so many likable things in the world, why should friends so often mention their dislikes to one another? We must let go the old tales of crime, disease, disaster, and take fast hold of the constructive, life-giving activities of health, peace, temperance, and workable hope and faith, confidence in good, and trust in God.

The ninety-sixth and the ninety-eighth Psalms begin with the words, "O sing unto the Lord a new song." And another Psalm declares (101:1), "I will sing of mercy and judgment: unto thee, O Lord, will I sing." There are many instances related in the Bible where sincere praise and joy have brought deliverance to those who had the courage and understanding to sing. Let us today sing "the Lord's song," sing of "mercy and judgment," sing of strength, freedom, and victory!

Mrs. Eddy has written (Message to The Mother Church for 1900, p. 2), "The song of Christian Science is, 'Work—work—work—watch and pray.'" To "watch and pray" is a most active work and may be engaged in by all. No one need be idle. Bearing witness to Truth is occupation of the most satisfying sort. There is abundant reward for rejoicing over ever-present good and rising above the testimony of material sense.

There is true remuneration for expressing gratitude for spiritual perfection. To admit ever-present spiritual abundance at all times heals and blesses. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" (Exodus 20:3). This is "the law of Sinai," which "lifted thought into the song of David." Worshiping God as Spirit, putting Him first always, floods our consciousness with true joy, and enables us to see the nothingness of matter. We shall sing with deep, heartfelt praise as we gain more and more knowledge of "the grand human capacities of being bestowed by immortal Mind."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

September Night Comes Early

Night comes swiftly now across the meadow—
By each long shadow
That tall elms trace upon the pebble walk,
And by the tired stalk
Of goldenrod bending close to the road
Last twilight showed
That night was falling—and today we feel
The breath of autumn blowing at our heel.
Night comes across the purple hills with coif
of stars,
The shepherd herds his flock, lets down the
bars
Long before sundown;
And the leaves are brown;
The clouds are banks of silver that descend
Like a gray blanket where horizons end.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Falling Apples

There is no sound like that of apples falling
Down through the frost of an autumnal
night,
When all the birds have flown and ceased
their calling
Through summer meadows then, when the
waning light
Of afternoon runs down to muted amber
And in the penciled dusk, silence is deep,
Through the cool, red enchantment of September,
The sound of apples wakens us from sleep.

This sound of falling apples after reaping
Across the night is like no other sound,
Between the dusk and dawnrise they lie
heaping
A crimson beauty on the waiting ground,
Flinging a fragrant attar on a dusk
Half amber, half the burning scent of musk.

HAROLD VINAL

Des Herrn Lied singen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN CHRISTLICHER WISSENSCHAFTER ging in einer Großstadt im Westen der Vereinigten Staaten die Straße entlang. Es war ein rauher, kalter Tag, ein düsteres Vorgefühl des herannahenden Winters. Er selber war in sehr trauriger Stimmung, bis ihn plötzlich ein schallender Gesang aufheiterte. Als er aufblickte, sah er, daß er vor der offenen Ladentür einer Vogelhandlung stand, wo zwei Sittiche, die nicht gerade wegen ihrer Gesangskunst berühmt sind, ihr möglichstes taten. Ihr leuchtendes Gefieder bot einen farbenprächtigen Anblick, als sie so auf ihrer Holzstange miteinander sangen.

In Demut erinnerte sich der Wissenschafter der Worte des Psalmisten (Ps. 137, 3. 4): „Dort hießen uns singen, die uns gefangen hielten. . . . Wie sollten wir des Herrn Lied singen in fremden Landen?" Er wurde aus der Entmutigung herausgehoben; denn er erkannte, daß er „in fremden Landen" des Zweifels und der Furcht gewesen war, die durch „des Herrn Lied" sicher vertrieben werden konnten, wenn er es nur singen wollte.

Das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy hat die Bibel zu einem offenen Buche gemacht. Viele haben gelernt, diese beiden Lehrbücher mit verständigem Herzen zu lesen und darin Heilung von Krankheit und Erlösung von Sünde zu finden. Unter der Randüberschrift „Homer und Moses" erklärt Mrs. Eddy (S. 200): „Die heidnische Form der Anbetung begann mit Muskulosität; doch das Gesetz des Sinai hob den Gedanken zum Liede Davids empor. Moses förderte ein Volk bis zu der Anbetung Gottes im Geist anstatt in der Materie und veranschaulichte die vom unsterblichen Gemüt verliehenen großen menschlichen Fähigkeiten des Seins".

Diese anwendbare Religion erklärt, daß es *einen* Schöpfer, den Geist, und *eine* Schöpfung, das geistige Weltall einschließlich des Menschen, gibt. Der Geist kann die Schöpfung nur aus sich selber entwickeln. Wenn wir uns Gott nähern, lernen wir verstehen, daß unser wahres Selbst Ihn widerspiegelt. Das ganze Ziel des Wissenschafters ist also das Erlangen des wahren Begriffs des Daseins als gänzlich geistig. Nur wenn wir das Gute ausdrücken, können wir Gott als das Gute erkennen. Wir können Gott als die Liebe nur dadurch erkennen, daß wir Liebe, Duldsamkeit, Geduld und Freundlichkeit ausdrücken. Wir können die Erkenntnis, daß Gott die Wahrheit ist, nur dadurch erlangen, daß wir den Normen der Redlichkeit, der Ehrlichkeit und der Gerechtigkeit durch Gehorsam gegen das Gesetz Gottes, des göttlichen Prinzips, gerecht werden.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt, daß es nur einen Menschen, ein vollkommenes Selbst, den Sohn Gottes, das Bild und Gleichnis des Geistes, der Liebe, gibt. Nur falsche Erziehung in materieller, sinnlicher Hinsicht hat das menschliche Denken getäuscht und irregeführt. Wer willens ist, die Materie und ihre falschen Gesetze aufzugeben, macht befriedigenden Fortschritt in Christlichkeit. Wer Mangel leidet, wer niedergeschlagen oder irgendwie unbefriedigt ist, kann sich an den einen Gott wenden, der alles schuf. Mangel ist nichts—ist die Abwesenheit des Guten. Ein Schöpfer muß etwas, einen Ausdruck der Kraft und der Gegenwart des Schöpfers, schaffen. Gott, das Gute, die unendliche göttliche Intelligenz, gießt Weisheit und Intelligenz aus und gibt Seinen geliebten Kindern immerdar unerschöpfliche Substanz.

Wir mögen uns gelegentlich in einer ungünstigen Umgebung befinden. Dann ist es an der Zeit, Gottes Gegenwart und Allheit zu beweisen. „Ich hasse; ich habe nicht gern" sind Ausdrücke, die allzuoft von denen gebraucht werden, die verdrießlich sind und nörgeln. Vielleicht dreht sich die Unterhaltung hauptsächlich um leibliche, äußerliche oder materielle Schwierigkeiten. Es gibt so viele angenehme Dinge in der Welt. Warum sollen Freunde so oft miteinander über Dinge reden, die sie nicht gerne haben? Wir müssen die alten Erzählungen von Verbrechen, Krankheit und Unheil aufgeben und an den aufbauenden, lebenspendenden Tätigkeiten der Gesundheit, des Friedens, der Mäßigkeit, an wirksamer Hoffnung und wirksamem Glauben, an Vertrauen auf das Gute und Verlaß auf Gott unerschütterlich festhalten.

Der 96. und der 98. Psalm beginnen mit den Worten: „Singet dem Herrn ein neues Lied". Und ein anderer Psalm erklärt (Ps. 101, 1): „Von Gnade und Recht will ich singen und dir, Herr, lobsagen". In der Bibel sind viele Fälle berichtet, wo aufrichtiges Lob und Freude denen Befreiung brachten, die den Mut und das Verständnis hatten, zu singen. Laßt uns heute „des Herrn Lied" singen! Laßt uns von „Gnade und Recht", von Stärke, Freiheit und Sieg singen!

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Botschaft an Die Mutterkirche für das Jahr 1900, S. 2): „Das Lied der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist: ‚Arbeitet—arbeitet—arbeitet—wachet und betet'". „Wachen und beten" ist eine überaus tätige Arbeit, mit der sich alle beschäftigen können. Niemand braucht müßig zu sein. Für die Wahrheit zeugen, ist eine überaus befriedigende Beschäftigung. Sich über das immergegenwärtige Gute freuen und sich über das Zeugnis des materiellen Sinnes erheben, trägt reichen Lohn.

Danksagen für geistige Vollkommenheit bringt wahre Belohnung. Allezeit die immergegenwärtige geistige Fülle zugeben, heilt und segnet. „Du sollst keine anderen Götter neben mir haben" (2. Mose 20, 3). Dies ist „das Gesetz des Sinai", das „den Gedanken zum Liede Davids emporhob". Gott als den Geist anbeten, Ihn immer allem voranstellen, erfüllt unser Bewußtsein mit wahrer Freude und befähigt uns, die Nichtsheit der Materie zu sehen. Wir werden umsomehr aus tiefstem Herzen lobsingen, je besser wir „die vom unsterblichen Gemüt verliehenen großen menschlichen Fähigkeiten" verstehen lernen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Education of a Young Gipsy

IN SPITE OF all his pranks, John Broom did not lose the favour of his friends. Thomasina spoiled him, and Miss Betty and Miss Kitty tried not to do so.

The parson had said, "Treat the child fairly. Bring him up as he will have to live hereafter. Don't make him half pet and half servant." And following this advice, and her own resolve that there should be "no nonsense" in the matter, Miss Betty had made it a rule that he should not be admitted to the parlour. It bore more heavily on the tender hearts of the little ladies than on the light heart of John Broom, and led to their waylaying him in the passages and gardens with little gifts, unknown to each other. And when Miss Kitty kissed his newly-washed cheeks and pronounced them "like ripe russets," Miss Betty murmured, "Be judicious, sister Kitty;" and Miss Kitty would correct any possible ill effects by saying "*Now* make your bow to your betters, John Broom, and say, 'Thank you, ma'am!'" which was accomplished by the child's giving a tug to the forelock of his thick black hair with a world of mischief in his eyes.

When he was old enough, the little ladies sent him to the village school.

The total failure of their hopes for his education was not the smallest of the disappointments Miss Betty and Miss Kitty endured on his behalf. The quarrel with the lawyer had been made up long ago, and though there was always a touch of raillery in his inquiries after "the young gipsy," he had once said, "If he turns out anything of a genius at school, I might find a place for him in the office, by-and-by." The lawyer was kind-hearted in his own fashion, and on this hint Miss Kitty built up hopes, which unhappily were met by no responsive ambition in John Broom. . . .

With his schoolmates he was good friends. If he was seldom out of mischief, he was seldom out of temper. He could beat any boy at a foot race (without shoes); he knew the notes and nests of every bird that sang, and whatever an old pocket-knife is capable of, that John Broom could and would do with it for his fellows.

Miss Betty had herself tried to teach him to read, and she continued to be responsible for his religious instruction. She had hoped to stir up his industry by showing him the Bible, and promising that when he could read it he should have it for his "very own." But he either could not or would not apply himself, so the prize lay unearned in Thomasina's trunk. But he would listen for any length of time to Scripture stories, if they were read or told to him. . . .

Indeed, since he could no longer be shut up in the drying ground, Thomasina had found that he was never so happy and so safe as when he was listening to tales, and many a long winter evening he lay idle on the kitchen hearth, with his head on the sheep dog, whilst the more industrious Thomasina plied her knitting-needles, as she sat in the ingle-nook, with the flickering firelight playing among the plaits of her large cap, and told tales of the countryside.

Not that John Broom was her only hearer. Annie "the lass" sat by the hearth also, and Thomasina took care that she did not "sit with her hands before her." And a little farther away sat the cowherd.—JULIANA HORATIA EWING, in "Lob-Lie-by-the-Fire."

Western Logging Camp

The clean air, crisply fragrant with hemlock,
spruce, and fir;
Logs lying helter-skelter; a donkey engine's
whir;
A caterpillar tractor; a spar tree, straight and
tall;
A distant shout of "Timber!"—then a wild
bird's call.

H. P. F.

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1939

Fair Events Draw Throngs To Springfield

Eastern States Exposition full of interest for New England farm folks as well as others.

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 21—From the quiet atmosphere of New England yesterdays on the village green of "Storrowton," to Jimmy Lynch's roaring stunt automobiles crashing through dust and flames in front of the grandstand, the Eastern States Exposition is full of interest this week for New England farm folks—with a good sprinkling of city visitors in the crowds.

This fair is outstanding because, unlike others which have developed into major amusement events, it is still predominantly agricultural in scope.

Most of its many thousands of visitors are vitally concerned with the judging of cattle, fruit, vegetables and the products of farm kitchens and firesides. Rural housewives are as proud of their preserves as their husbands are of their pedigreed stock. Boys and girls are as interested in the competitions sponsored by the 4-H Clubs and 18 other organizations in the junior divisions, as they are in the ferris wheels, merry-go-rounds, circus events, and rodeo.

Horse Show

While the famous Springfield Horse Show, on four evenings and two afternoons in the Coliseum, is not so much the "dress affair" it was in the past, it is even more popular with the "plain folks" for whom the exposition is primarily designed.

With the second session of the horse show tonight, including a special parade of all junior divisions, junior music contests, harness horse racing, judging of Ayrshires, Holsteins, Aberdeen Angus and other cattle, dynamometer horse pulling contests, a junior cat show, and a great many other special features today—anniversary of last year's sudden closing of the fair by the hurricane—attendance is reaching new high marks. By the time the fireworks have ended the regular evening rodeo program in front of the grandstand—with 100 cowboys giving the Easterners a taste of the West—it is expected that the number of admissions will be well over 10,000 ahead of last year's total for the same date.

Important attractions tomorrow include judging in the main Cat Show, in the Coliseum at 9 a. m., and sheep dog trials in the same building at noon. Automobile races will be held in the afternoon for the first of two days, with many of the country's leading dirt track drivers entered. The Horse Show program in the Coliseum will continue in the afternoon and evening.

Dog Show

Saturday, the final day of the fair this year, will begin with the Dog Show, continue with the Horse Show, auto races, horse shoe pitching contest and circus features, and end, after the rodeo, with the last of the nightly fireworks.

Added to the stately row of permanent State exhibit buildings this year is the $85,000 Connecticut Building, which was dedicated on Tuesday morning. The cornerstone was laid at the Exposition last year by Former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross. It is a modified reproduction of the old State Capitol in Hartford, with its famous Bullfinch front.

Moved from its old location to the east of the grounds, the Christian Science Building, now on Commonwealth Avenue West, opposite quietly picturesque Storrowton, and near the new England Grange Building, is attracting a large number of visitors. It contains a comfortable reading room and a group of displays drawing colorful attention to different departments of The Christian Science Monitor of especial interest to rural, as well as city readers. It is open from 8 a. m. until 9 p. m.

The buildings of Storrowton Village—old mansions and public buildings moved from various parts of New England—are open to the public from June to October each year and draw many visitors when the rest of the exposition grounds are not in use.

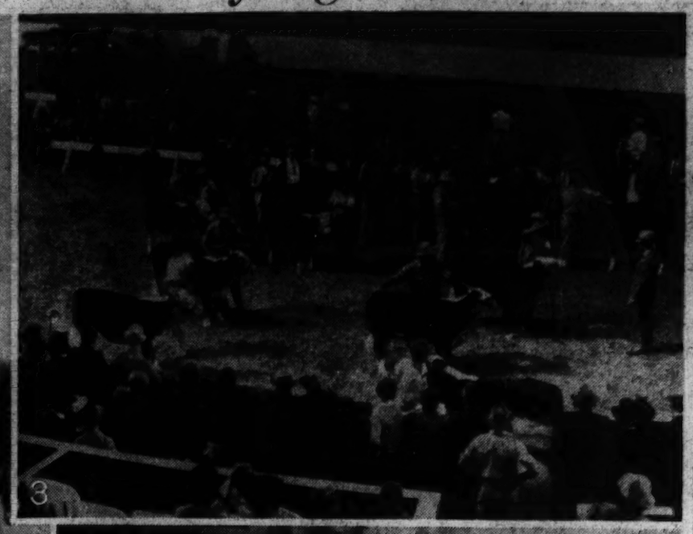
They lend a touch of charm and permanency to the fair itself, blending effectively with the wholesome and robust atmosphere of farm living and the mellow feeling of harvest time at the end of a busy and productive summer, which pervade it.

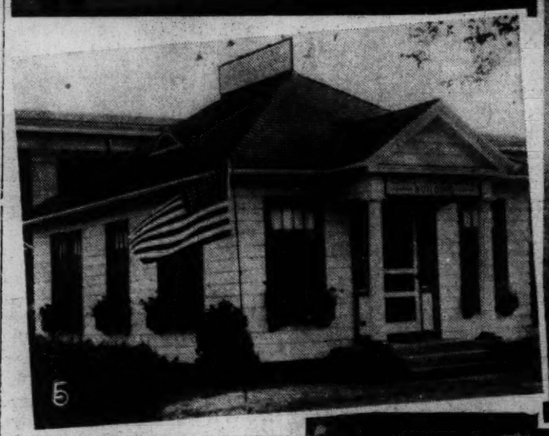
With news of war's destructive processes prominent today, visitors to the Exposition are finding satisfying refreshment in its focusing of interest on constructive rural activities and on the perpetual growth and fruitage of natural things.

Names of Belligerents' Ships Omitted From News

At the request of shipping agents, Boston newspapers have agreed to omit from their shipping news the movements of vessels of belligerent nations. New York newspapers previously took similar action.

Eastern States Fair is Predominantly Agricultural





By a Staff Photographer

Seen at the Springfield Exposition

(1) Four ferris wheels in row. (2) A. G. Chapman, the Town Crier in Storrowton, the Home Department of the Exposition. (3) Judging Hereford calves in the Coliseum. (5) The Christian Science Building relocated this year on Commonwealth Avenue West, opposite Storrowton and close to the new New England Grange Building. (4) The youngsters' delight, miniature coal-burning, steam train. (6) Entries in yesterday's ox drawing contest.

Swedish Mariner And 32-Foot Craft Arrive at Quincy

Skippers of big trans-Atlantic liners and of slow sturdy freighters, engaged in overseas trade, appearing at the marine division of the Custom House to officially enter or clear their vessels, today included a tall, youthful owner of a machine shop and sawmill in Aland, a small island between Finland and Sweden, inhabited mostly by Swedes.

It was Capt. Uno Ekbloom, owner and skipper of the 32-foot, single-masted, power boat Eckero, who was reporting to the Customs officials, the arrival of his craft at Quincy Yacht Club.

Captain Ekbloom speaks little English but with assistance of an interpreter, told the Customs officials that he, and two companions had sailed the craft across the Atlantic in 49 days, with the objective of seeing America and for the adventure of a trans-Atlantic trip in one of the few small powerboats to cross the Atlantic.

The Eckero with a beam of 10 feet and draft of four feet, is powered with a 10-horsepower Swedish Diesel engine that pushes the vessel along at a speed of seven knots an hour. The Finnish flag flutters over the taffrail.

Captain Ekbloom, whose companions left the ship after reaching New York, visited the World's Fair and then brought the vessel around to Quincy single-handed. He plans to sail down the coast for a visit in Florida before returning to his family in Aland.

Canvas is used on the Eckero, during long trips, but on the trans-Atlantic crossing, a blow was encountered that split the sail. Captain Ekbloom told Customs officials that adventure which he sought was lacking in the 49-day crossing, the split sail being the only incident of note, on the trip.

General Butler to Speak

Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, retired Marine Corps officer, will address members and guests of the Boston City Club this evening, William W. Drummey, Chairman of the Club's Entertainment Committee announced today. General Butler's topic will be the present war in Europe. During the World War he served with distinction in France and elsewhere.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Generally fair and slightly cooler weather tonight, with lowest temperature in the lower 50's; Friday continued fair with slowly rising temperature; moderate northerly to westerly winds.

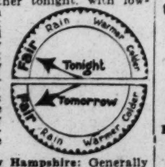
Central New England on Saturday: Somewhat favorable indications that fair weather with moderate temperature will continue.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Friday; cooler in extreme south portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Friday, cooler tonight; slowly rising temperature Friday.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north backing to west winds over north portion and fresh northerly winds over south portion backing to northwest or west Friday and broken clouds tonight, Friday fair.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	73	Minneapolis	46	71
Chicago	48	70	New Orleans	73	85
Denver	55	82	New York	62	74
Helena	52	80	Norfolk	60	74
Kansas City	52	83	Philadelphia	64	76
Los Angeles	64	107	St. Louis	56	88
Miami	74	89	San Francisco	75	97
			Washington	62	76

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., Sept. 21.
B—Maximum, Sept. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:41 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Friday, 7:21 a. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:15 p. m.

Plan of Rail-Bus Service For South Shore Announced

Definite proposals for operation of rail and bus service to Quincy and the South Shore of Massachusetts were disclosed by Trustees of the New Haven Railroad today. At the same time, Jarvis Hunt, chairman of Governor Saltonstall's special committee examining the rail situation, announced the first public hearing on the proposals will be heard at Quincy City Hall at 7:30 next Tuesday evening.

The railroad proposal provides for hourly rail service between Boston and Braintree all day instead of every half-hour as at present. Morning and evening peak railroad service, with bus service during the balance of the day, would be maintained beyond Braintree to Hingham, Whitman, and Campello.

Connecting bus service would replace present train service beyond these three points to Greenbush, Plymouth, Middleboro, Hyannis and Woods Hole.

According to present schedule, there are 61 trains into and 59 out of Boston on week days and 17 in each direction on Sunday. The revised schedule provides 27 trains into Boston—25 serving the Atlantic-Braintree line—and 30 trains out of Boston, with 28 serving the Atlantic-Braintree line weekdays, and 10 on Sundays each way.

The lines to Whitman, Hingham and Campello would be served by three trains on each line into Boston in the morning peak period, and three in the evening.

In presenting the plan to the Commission, the Railroad estimated it would reduce loss of the Old Colony Railroad as a whole from $2,185,956 to $1,084,625 in a year of low level of traffic, and from $1,461,535 to $422,966 in a year of improved level of traffic.

It is proposed that the Hingham bus service be operated covering the stations from Greenbush to Cohasset, feeding to rail at Cohasset in peak hours and Greenbush to Hingham feeding to rails at Quincy in off hours. It is also proposed that one trip be operated in the morning and one in the evening peak between Greenbush and South Duxbury.

Bus service would cover Middleboro, to Bridgewater, including Monponsett and South Hanson, feeding to rail at Whitman in peak hours and including Whitman, Abington, and North Abington in off peak hours, feeding to rail at Quincy.

Plymouth, Kingston, Cordage and in addition, Hanover, not now served by rail, would receive bus service. The proposal contemplates that passengers would be carried by bus from these communities direct to Quincy. In off peak hours there will be through bus service to Boston, stopping in Quincy.

The towns on the branch between Wareham - Buzzards Bay, Woods Hole branch and Sandwich to Hyannis would also be served by buses with through bus service to Boston and stops at Quincy.

Barre Strike Comes to End; Symphony Defies N. Y. Threat

Two important developments in the field of labor relations were reported in New England today:

1. A two-months strike of several hundred workers at the Barre Wool Combing Company, Ltd., at South Barre, Mass., which had been marked by several outbursts of violence, was settled at 4:30 a. m., with the aid of Federal and State negotiators.

2. George Judd, Manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, declared the Orchestra intended to go ahead with its scheduled performances in a New York City Music Festival Oct. 5 and 7, despite threats of the American Federation of Musicians to withdraw all other artists if the Symphony, whose players are not unionized, participates.

Mill to Take All Back

The South Barre strike, which necessitated the intervention of State police for several days and later the employment of a score of deputy sheriffs, was settled by a compromise reached at an all-night conference at the mill town.

Under its terms, the strikers are to be taken back by the management without discrimination as soon as work is available. All of the strikers, members of an American Federation of Labor union, were to register for work today.

The immediate cause of the walk-out, the dismissal of four women workers, will be left to the National Labor Relations Board, which is conducting hearings at South Barre on the Union's charges that the employees were dismissed to discourage Union activity. The management contends they were dropped for insubordination.

Wage Demand Dropped

The Union's demands for a wage increase apparently were dropped for the present, for the agreement did not mention wages or hours, according to Edward Schneider, Acting Regional Director of the NLRB, who said the employees would return to work under the same conditions as before the strike.

The Boston Symphony, against whose non-union policy the New York music group was protesting, sought to keep out of the controversy today, holding that the dispute was entirely between the Music Federation and the sponsors of the seven-day festival, the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers.

Principals to Confer

"We have a contract to play for the A. S. C. A. P.," said Mr. Judd, "and we, of course, will fulfill our contract."

The Symphony manager thus left the question of union and non-union players to Gene Buck, President of the A. S. C. A. P., and Jacob Rosenberg, President of Local 802, A. F. of M., who were to confer at the office of Mayor La Guardia on the question today.

The New York festival is to be held the week of Oct. 1, with all events open free to the public through the courtesy of the A. S. C. A. P., and with such unionized orchestras on the program as Frank Black's, Edwin Franko Goldman's, Paul Whiteman's, Benny Goodman's, and Fred Waring's.

Mr. Judd corrected statements published today in a New York newspaper to the effect that the non-union policy of the Boston Symphony resulted from provisions in the will of Henry Lee Higginson, founder of the Symphony, that so long as the Symphony made use of any of his endowment, the musicians were not to be unionized.

In the first place, Mr. Judd declared, Mr. Higginson did not leave any endowment to the orchestra. In the second place, there was nothing in his will that restricted in any way the future policy of the organization.

Burroughs Scholarship Winners Visit Governor

When the 10 winners of this year's Burroughs Newsboys Foundation Scholarship Awards were presented to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today by Harry B. Taplin, Executive Secretary of the Foundation, the Governor was informed that several of them had selected Harvard for their college work.

A Harvard man himself, Governor Saltonstall remarked: "Well, this office is getting to be highbrow! I will tell you what I have just told one of my boys—that the four years you will spend in college will be the happiest of your life. I hope you will have a wonderful time—and if I can, I will be glad to help you."

Seek to Refloat Freighter

Efforts to refloat the Norwegian freighter Rio-Branco, which went aground off Eastern Point, Gloucester, early Sunday, were continued today, the Coast Guard reported. Some 2,000 bags of bran and cocoa beans were jettisoned, it was reported, and lighters were placed along side to remove further cargo.

Bay State Women Voters Back 'Cash-Carry' Plan

Repeal of the arms embargo provision of the American Neutrality Act and substitution of "cash-and-carry" restrictions on all types of trade with belligerents was advocated today by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

The position of the League was announced by Mrs. LaRue Brown, its President, in a communication to local League presidents throughout the State. The position, she said, was based on action taken by the National Board of the organization.

Congress Convenes

Mrs. Brown's statement came as Congress convened in special session in Washington to consider President Roosevelt's plea for non-partisan action to end the embargo.

"We have always opposed mandatory embargo legislation," said Mrs. Brown, "because it obstructs the development of international law and order and destroys that freedom of action by the President and Congress necessary to meet changing world situations. The League of Women Voters now reaffirms its consistent opposition to a mandatory embargo. The League believes in the maintenance of strict neutrality, but believes the present law defeats its purpose."

Considered Safety Move

In explaining the League's desire for "cash and carry" legislation, Mrs. Brown quoted from a statement just made by the National League President, Miss Marguerite M. Wells:

"Many people are under the false impression that the present embargo provisioons of the Act safeguard us against incidents likely to lead to war. Incidents are as likely to occur from our foreign trade in other commodities. Putting all trade under control and adding the restriction of 'cash and carry' ought therefore to make less likely incidents that might incite the United States to war."

Mrs. Brown said she felt confident that the League of Women Voters in this State stood solidly behind this reaffirmation of its traditional stand on neutrality legislation.

Charge of Deficit in Natick Denied by Head of Selectmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NATICK, Mass., Sept. 21—This town's reported revenue deficit in 1937 of $19,108 as given out yesterday by Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, today was denied by C. Ray Bennett, Chairman of the Natick Selectmen.

Mr. Bennett said that he had reason to know that Natick had no deficit but instead was at least $12,000 in the "black" as far as tax revenues were concerned.

Answering the State's charge that Natick's tax collector's office has "been conducted in a very unbusiness and lax manner," Mr. Bennett offered the explanation that John J. Ahern, who has been the town's tax collector for nearly 40 years, had a bookkeeping system all his own and that he (Ahern) was the only one that understood it.

"We, the Selectmen, as well as the town's people, have known all along that John used an old-fashioned accounting system," Mr. Bennett asserted. "I don't anticipate that he'll be asked to resign or that he will offer his resignation." Mr. Bennett declared.

No special meeting of the Selectmen is planned, Mr. Bennett said. The regular Monday meeting will be held as usual. While the State's report undoubtedly will be discussed before Tax Collector Ahern it is unlikely that any action will be taken, the Chairman of the Board said.

"It has been recommended on several occasions that we install a modern system of accounting in the tax collector's office, Mr. Bennett stated, "but in each case it hasn't been put through."

The report also stated that there were delinquent taxes which went back as far as 1930. In answer to this Mr. Bennett said that there might possibly be one or two cases, but these were exceptions. "Rather than take over the property in times when real estate was at 'rock bottom' the town considered the 'promise to pay' better than the burden of the property," Mr. Bennett declared.

Commenting upon Mr. Bennett's statement Mr. Waddell said his department stands on the report. "We are not a prosecuting office and therefore the matter does not concern us further."

Mr. Waddell's statement of the report follows:

"Judging from the extremely numerous errors found, it is evident that no effort has been made to reconcile the detailed outstanding tax accounts with the controlling account of the accountant.

"The report says it was found necessary to check in detail all postings on the commitment books to the cash book entries on each of the tax levies from 1931 to 1938, and in addition, it was necessary to add all the cash books as kept by the collector.

"The detailed checking thus required to reconcile the collector's accounts disclosed numerous errors and omissions, such as incorrect postings, errors in cash-book additions, overentries and underentries in commitment and cash books.

"There are sufficient remedies under the tax laws with which a collector of taxes may clear his warrants, and unless the collector performs his duties faithfully, action should be taken on the collector's surety bond."

Aiken Against New Deal in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 21—Solemn warning against entering war with the present National Administration at the helm was issued here today by Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont.

The Republican Governor, who has opposed the Roosevelt Administration in flood control and other questions, told the Republican Association of Rural Counties here: "America's peril does not lie in danger of losing a war, but in the fact that while defeating dictatorship abroad, we would inevitably be losing democracy at home."

Governor Aiken charged: "Almost every deed and act of those in control of our Federal Administration indicates that no opportunity will be lost and no effort spared to deprive the people of the United States of the right to handle their own affairs, local and State, and to seize those resources on which we depend for our self-support."

Commenting on the present trend in Washington, as it appears to him, Governor Aiken said: "Our officials talk of peace and neutrality. It is said there must be no blackout of peace in America; that American blood must not be shed on foreign soil. But why camouflage the situation with words of peace and good will, when every deed points out our eventual participation and every official act indicates the steady preparation for war. Hitler, too, is fighting to bring permanent peace to the world. We have his word for it."

Anderson Autos Lent to Museum

Officials of the Veteran Motor Car Club of America today announced that Mrs. Larz Anderson is sending three automobiles from her interesting collection of early cars to the outdoors museum which will be a feature of the Club's "horseless carriage" competition at Raceland, Framingham, Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Anderson, a member of the Club, is entering the three cars chosen by Club experts as the rarest in her collection of 15 or more, dating back to 1899, all of them family cars which were never allowed to be sold. Oldest of the three is a 1900 Rozhet-Snider, and the other two are a 1902 Gardner-Serpollet and a 1901 Winton.

The Museum of Transportation at Princeton, Mass., is sending a group of cars for the day. From a collection of nearly 100 pioneer types, Albert Garganino is entering a 1905 Cadillac, a 1904 Northern, and a 1905 Maxwell.

Coast Guard Boat Arrives in Boston

To take up duty on the new offshore patrol ordered by President Roosevelt, the Coast Guard Cutter George W. Campbell arrived at the Boston Navy Yard today from New York City. The George W. Bibb, a sister ship, is to follow it here shortly.

The vessels are two of the seven cutters added to the Coast Guard fleet since 1936—all of them named after Secretaries of the Treasury. Costing $2,500,000 apiece, they are 327 feet in length and are of 2,000 tons displacement. They are the only Coast Guard ships equipped to carry flying boats. Enough fuel can be carried to proceed 1,000 miles at sea and to bring in disabled craft.

Kiwanis Clubs Meet in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POLAND SPRING, Maine, Sept. 21—Kiwanians from 108 clubs throughout New England opened the 21st annual convention of the New England District of Kiwanis International here today. Officials said the attendance probably would total 800, with 56 clubs registered 100 per cent and others almost equally well represented.

Addresses by several prominent speakers, a series of colorful social affairs, a long list of sporting events, and several club business sessions are on the program of the convention, which will continue until Saturday evening. Bennett O. Knudsen of Minnesota, International President of Kiwanis, and Roy F. Cooke of Orange, Mass., New England Governor of the organization, are among the scheduled speakers.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"On Borrowed Time," with Lionel Barrymore and Una Merkel. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Lady and the Mob," featuring Fay Bainter. 1:55, 5:10, 8:10.

Normandie—
"Goodbye Mr. Chips," with Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Also "6,000 Enemies," with Walter Pidgeon and Paul Kelly.

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Feathers." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. Also "She Married a Cop." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:55, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Jones Family.

State and Orpheum—
"The Women," featuring Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell. Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:40. State: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also Boris Karloff in "The Man They Could Not Hang." Orpheum: 5:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. State: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring the Hardy Family. Also "Tarzan Finds a Son," with Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

South Station Theater—
"History's Man in the Iron Mask," "Tropical Islands of the Caribbean," "Modern Methods," "Seeing Spots," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"Everybody's Baby," with the Jones Family. 1:50, 4:35, 8. Also "Four Feathers." 3, 6:05, 9:30. Tomorrow: "For Love or Money." Also "Stanley and Livingston," with Spencer Tracy.

Uptown—
"Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Unexpected Father," with Sandy and Mischa Auer. Also "Stanley and Livingston," starring Spencer Tracy.

Tremont—
"Broadway Serenade," with Jeanette MacDonald and Lew Ayres. Also "History Is Made at Night," with Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Repertory—
"There Goes My Heart," with Fredric March and Virginia Bruce. Also "The Beachcomber," with Charles Laughton. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
Martha Raye and Joe E. Brown in "$1000 a Touchdown." Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:10, 10:05. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7:05, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan at Treasure Island," with Sidney Toler, Cesar Romero and Pauline Moore. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:45, 8:30.

Exeter—
"Maisie," with Ann Sothern, Robert Young and Ian Hunter. 2:05, 5, 7:50. Also "Unexpected Father," with Sandy and Mischa Auer. 3:30, 6:25, 9:15.

University—
C. Aubrey Smith and Ralph Richardson in "Four Feathers." 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Erwin. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Life Dances On," featuring Harry Bauer and Marie Bell. 1:20, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10. Also "March of Time." 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes." 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Trans-Lux—
Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea in "Union Pacific." 9:30 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9. Also "Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll. 11:35 a. m., 3:30, 7:30.

Metropolitan—
Bette Davis in "The Old Maid." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Torchy Plays with Dynamite," with Jane Wyman, Allen Jenkins and Tom Kennedy. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. Also "Saint in London," with George Sanders, Sally Gray and David Burns. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: Lee Tracy in "The Spellbinder." Also "Smuggled Cargo," with Rochelle Hudson. Stage: Art Jarrett, Milt Douglas with Priscilla Novelle Bros., Graciela Dancers and Allen Kent.

Radio—Page 11

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Chinese Art by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

European Dancers Turn to America—Concerts Little Affected by War

Richard Tucker; Alfredo Valente

Artists of the Impending Dance Season

(1) Leonide Massine, artistic director of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo; (2) Members of the Jooss Ballet in "A Ball in Old Vienna" (or, "Johann Strauss Tonight!"); (3) Lubov Rostova as "La Lionne" and Marc Platoff as the Officer in the Ballet Russe "Gaité Parisienne"; (4) Harald Kreutzberg in "Vagabond Dance"; (5) Nina Verchinina, who has rejoined the De Basil Educational Ballets, Ltd.; (6) Argentinita (left), her partner, Antonio Triana, and her sister, Pilar Lopez; (7) Trudi Schoop in her best part, Fridolin.

Plays as They Come and Go

With the performance Friday night, "Hellzapoppin" will begin its second year on Broadway, for it was on Sept. 22 last year that this Olsen and Johnson show opened in New York after a brief and not too prosperous trial engagement in Boston. It is still a leader for gross receipts in Manhattan, and only three or four weeks ago was claiming a record for standees at the Winter Garden. Reservations, it is said, are now being made for next New Year's Eve.

♪ ♪ ♪

At Mercury Theater

At the Mercury Theater in New York the Artef Players are planning to open a new season, their twelfth, with "Clinton Street." The first week of October has been set said to deal with people of the week of Oct. 9, which had been planned previously. The play is said to deal with people of the East Side, something after the fashion of "Street Scene" or "Dead End." The production marks the resumption of activity by the group after a year's absence.

♪ ♪ ♪

Miss Skinner's Travels

During the autumn and early winter, Cornelia Otis Skinner is engaging in a tour of colleges in the South and Southwest with a program of her character sketches. Her journey starts at Richmond, Va., Oct. 16, and will carry her through the Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas, ending at Joplin, Mo., early in December. All this, of course, precedes the tour which is to start in Boston on Feb. 19 with "Edna His Wife."

♪ ♪ ♪

For "Three Sisters"

The Surry Theater announces that it has engaged Lucinda Ballard to design the costumes and Johannes Larsen to do the settings for the production of Chekhov's "Three Sisters" which opens in New York on Oct. 14th.

The cast will be essentially the same as that at the Surry Theater in Maine, including Anne Revere, Shepperd Strudwick, Helen Wynn, Katherine Emery, Robert Allen, Dorothy Mathews, Jabez Gray, Tom Spiedel, and Carl Gose.

Art Exhibits in Cambridge

The Old Corner Book Store, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge, has placed on exhibition a group of pastels by May Marshall Cannon. Her pictures hold interest for the special subject matter, flowers. In the course of travel, Mrs. Cannon has discovered the material depicted in her drawings. She aims for clarity of representation and toward that end handles her crayon carefully, if somewhat timidly.

Some of the specimens portrayed may seem novel to New England gardeners, especially the branch of wild cala lilies and the California nasturtiums. Other flowers done in pastel are the camellia, fuchsia, geranium.

♪ ♪ ♪

McMaster Kent

At Frederic A. Olsson's, 9 Boylston Street, Cambridge, pastels by McMaster Kent are currently on view. Mr. Kent is an unschooled draughtsman of seventeen. He works from imagination and apparently cultivates his drawing technique in accordance with the requirements of the subject.

Young Mr. Kent is fanciful and although he paints landscapes, they are contrivances of the imagination; their colors and design exteriorize a mood. He indulges in extravagances of effect and works in a broad illusory way. We suspect that he leans toward drama, visualizing nature as an atmospheric backdrop. While his little pictures show gusto, it is too early to know whether he is to moor himself to a few essential principles of form, color, and design, or whether he will continue to depend altogether upon his reserve of impassioned fancy.

♪ ♪ ♪

Japanese Textiles

In the special exhibiting galleries of the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge, many interesting examples of Japanese textiles of the eighteenth century are on view. It was the Chinese who inspired the Japanese in times past, when the latter acknowledged appreciatively the genius and tradition of their neighbor. The Chinese weavers came to Japan many centuries ago and the Japanese had the good taste to keep them active and spread their influence throughout the land.

The pieces shown at the Fogg Museum reveal the many ways in which the craftsmen of two centuries ago handled the loom and supplemented weaving with embroidery, dyeing, and tie dyeing. The textiles vary in design, color, handling. Some of the motives are conventional and geometric, others are surprisingly naturalistic. There are little episodes of landscapes, clumps of reeds, human figures, bird and animal forms, all wrought with grace and elegance. There are damasks sumptuously woven with gold; silks to which are applied printed designs and hand embroidery. The Japanese were not restrained by set rules for they seem to have been free to use their imaginations. In some respects the decorations are not different from the painted or printed pictures of the time. Oriental artists did not maintain the fixed division between art and craft that prevails today.

A Buddhist brocade bearing the design of 16 petalled chrysanthemums, is a piece that is thought to have been associated with the royal family.

Textile designers of today may learn much from these forerunners in the art of the loom. Artistically it was permissible for the Japanese to experiment with a variety of techniques, to be pictorial and descriptive for they had the taste to modify and subordinate the embellishments to the requirements of their use The colors are luxuriant but not garish; the designs are varied but not confused; the techniques diverse but harmonized. Such liberty is warranted when the craftsman remains master of his undertaking. D. A.

New Green Book Out

A new issue of the "Handy Green Book," directory of persons and activities in various branches of the theater, is announced. It lists play producers; newspaper reviewers and commentators on rodio, films, plays; theatrical publications, advertising agencies, theater owners and lessees, press representatives, play agents, film producers, concert managers, and many other groups.

Ballets and Soloists Coming

As Leonide Massine, artistic director of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, has already safely arrived in New York, and members of the company, temporarily dispersed in a number of neutral ships or planes, are said to be on their way or soon to embark, the scheduled American season of the Massine Russian Ballet seems to be assured. The opening is set for Oct. 10 at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York; the Boston engagement at the Opera House to open later on in the autumn, probably around Nov. 2.

Because the fall London season had to be cancelled, two new ballets will have world premières in the United States, in addition to the one originally planned. This is the all-American ballet, "Ghost Town," by Marc Platoff of Seattle, whose choregraphy develops the theme of the deserted mining camp. The score is by the American musical comedy composer, Richard Rodgers, and the setting and costumes by Raoul Pène Du-Bois.

The two ballets meant for London début are "Le Diable s'Amuse" or "Devil's Holiday," by the English dancer, Frederick Ashton, to music of Paganini ("Devil's Trill Sonata?"), and "Bacchanale," the Venusberg scene served in surrealist style by Salvador Dali, who furnishes scenario as well as décor. The scenario, appropriately enough, is said to concern Ludwig of Bavaria's delusions of Wagnerian grandeur.

A new ballet by Massine, "Rouge et Noir" or "L'Etrange Farandole," to Shostakovitch's First Symphony, the music of which is discussed by Edwin Evans in the September issue of the (London) Dancing Times, is an important item in the repertoire; as is also his "Capriccio Espagnol" (Rimsky - Korsakoff score), in which Argentinita collaborated choregraphically, and danced the central role at the Monte Carlo opening. The latter is not a story-ballet but a divertisement divided into five parts. The décor and costumes are by Mariano Andreu. Both these ballets were first presented in the Monte Carlo season last spring.

♪ ♪ ♪

Argentinita

Argentinita, by the way, is reported to be safe in South America, and due with her Spanish dancers and musicians, in the United States on Oct, 2.

♪ ♪ ♪

Educational Ballet

Meanwhile, the other half of the contemporary Russian ballet, Educational Ballets, Ltd., or the Covent Garden Russian Ballet, as it is now becoming known, finished a successful London season at Covent Garden on July 29, was obliged by the war to cancel a Berlin engagement in September, and is supposed to sail for Australia on Oct. 7, opening soon after landing, at Perth, with the prospect of an American season ahead of them in the spring.

Col. W. de Basil rejoined the company as artistic director just before war was declared in London, and a further reunion reported in the return of Irina Baronova and her husband, German Sevastianoff (executive, not dancer), as well as Nina Verchinina, to the fold.

Michel Fokine's contract with the company has run its course and he and Mme. Fokina have returned to America.

♪ ♪ ♪

Balinese Ballet

The first American visit of the Balinese Ballet, a company of 39 dancers and musicians from Bali and Java, headed by Devi Dja, looks fairly secure, as the members are now gathered together in Holland, awaiting embarkation for New York on a Netherlands ship.

Their first American engagement is scheduled for White Plains, New York, on Oct. 20, with the New York City debut planned for somewhere around Oct. 29.

A tour of 35 cities has been arranged by their manager, Mr. Coppicus, who has been in Holland personally supervising the departure of the company for the United States.

♪ ♪ ♪

Speculation Re Kreutzberg

Frances Hawkins, national manager of Harald Kreutzberg's American tours, reports that she is going ahead with his bookings, which will take him all the way to the Pacific Coast on this, his twelfth American tour, since she has not been notified to cancel his engagements. He is scheduled to open in New York early in January, 1940.

Kreutzberg, a young man of military age but not of military tendencies, became a German subject willy-nilly by the expansions into Austria and Czechoslovakia.

♪ ♪ ♪

And Ballets Jooss

The Jooss Ballet, whose headquarters, the Jooss-Leeder School, has been for some years now at Dartington Hall, Totnes, South Devon, England, is, or has been, scheduled for an American tour to open in January, 1940.

Whether some of the men are still German citizens and so likely to be called for service, or interned in England, is a question. The brilliant Hans Züllig, at least, is Swiss, and one of the newer members of the company, Lidija Kocers, is a Latvian.

Kurt Jooss, the director of the ballet company, it will be remembered, is the choregrapher of that beautiful danced plea for peace, "The Green Table."

The company has presented several new compositions in England this summer, among them "Chronica," a three-act dance-drama, "based on political problems within a Renaissance setting." The theme is the rise and fall of a dictator, choregraphy by Kurt Jooss, music by Berthold Goldschmidt, and costumes by Dimitri Bouchene.

♪ ♪ ♪

Where Is Trudi Schoop?

Trudi Schoop's Switzerland Ballet disbanded at the close of their American tour last spring, and many of the principal dancers remained in the United States, appearing in solos, duos, or small groups, in different parts of the country, mainly New York and on the Pacific Coast.

Whether Trudi is in her home town, Zurich, or on her way to the United States, whether she plans to come at all, or reorganize her company is another of the conjectures caused at least partially by the disruptions of war. M. L.

'Abe Lincoln' Records Prepared for Schools

The RCA-Victor company, it is announced, completed an album of recordings of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey in a romantic scene with Ann Rutledge, the speech from Lincoln's law office, the prayer scene, and the debate with Stephen Douglas.

Mary Hodward is Ann Rutledge, and Ruth Gordon, Mary Todd, in the screen version of the play being directed by John Cromwell, and produced by Max Gordon and Harry Goetz.

News of Musicians

War conditions how seem likely to affect the Boston Symphony Orchestra season less than had been anticipated. All but six of the players are in the United States, and it is hoped that the absentees will be able to reurn in time for the opening of the season on Oct. 13.

Paul Tortelier, cellist, who is in France, has sent word that he has been excused from military service, and expects to return.

Yves Chardon, cellist, Albert Bernard, violist, and P. Mayer, violinist, are all in France, and have not been heard from.

Ludwig Juht, doublebass, was in Estonia when last heard from, but planned to go to Finland. Whether he has done so is not known.

Elford Caughey, harpist, went to Italy last summer and intended to go from there to France. He likewise has not been heard from.

Webster Aitken, American pianist, who is scheduled to appear as soloist with the Boston Orchestra in March, returned from Europe on board the S. S. Washington on Tuesday. Mr. Aitken, who played with the London Schubert Society last May, was compelled to cancel his London engagement at Aeolian Hall, as well as a number of appearances throughout England. Besides his appearance under the baton of Serge Koussevitzky, Mr. Aitken's schedule for this season includes a New York recital at Town Hall in January, the Frick Concert Series, an appearance at the Paper Mill Playhouse, and other commitments throughout the United States and Canada.

♪ ♪ ♪

Kreisler Back

Fritz Kreisler, who opens the Aaron Richmond concert series with a recital in Symphony Hall on Oct. 18, returned the other day on the Washington. He is now a French citizen, and plans to return to France when his tour ends in December. Besides his own recitals, he will appear as soloist with the Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestras.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Philadelphia Orchestra

The Philadelphia Orchestra, which plays in Symphony Hall under Eugene Ormandy on Jan 13, probably will be unaffected by war conditions, since all its members are American citizens or have taken out first papers. Marcel Tabuteau, first oboist, has arrived from France. Albin Hase and Heinrich Wiemann, doublebass players, were in Berlin when war broke out, but they made their way to Sweden and are now en route to this country.

There are few changes in personnel this season. Benjamin Heifetz and Samuel H. Mayes, 3rd, will share the post of principal cellist. Mr. Mayes, who is just 21, entered the Curtis Institute at the age of 12, and became a member of the Philadelphia Orchestra six years later.

Mr. Heifetz, born in Russia in 1899, came to America as cellist of the Kolisch String Quartet, since disbanded. He was a recitalist at the age of 13, when he left the St. Petersburg Conservatory. He was one of the founders of the Conductorless Orchestra of Moscow. Political changes drove him, after 1922, first to Poland, then to Germany, where he joined the Kolisch Quartet in 1927.

Three other newcomers to the orchestra are Curtis Institute graduates. Frederick Vogelgesang, violin, will be 19 in November. He was born in Canton, Ohio, has been studying with Efrem Zimbalist. Theodore Seder, French horn, of Pittsburgh, has played a season with the National Symphony of Washington, D. C., four seasons with the Cleveland Orchestra, and two with the Detroit. Gordon M. Pulis, a native of San Francisco, has for several years been first trombone in the Music Hall Orchestra at Radio City, New York.

♪ ♪ ♪

New York Philharmonic

The members of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, which plays here on Nov. 1, are also said to be all American citizens, or on the way to becoming citizens. John Barbirolli, the principal conductor, is a British subject, but according to the management he belongs in a class of reservists not likely to be called to the colors early in the conflict; hence it is hoped that he will be able to remain through the season. L. A. S.

Sketches and Painting Of Symphony Orchestra

Donald Greason's oil painting of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky rehearsing the Boston Symphony Orchestra is reproduced in full color on the cover of the announcement of the plans of the orchestra's new season, opening Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Oct. 13 and 14.

The first photograph of the entire orchestra in performance stretches across the inside of the announcement. On the back cover are reproductions of quick sketches of characteristic attitudes of the leader and his men painted by Mr. Greason in wash, during his attendance at many rehearsals.

The folder, which was designed by the Merrymount Press, names the highlights of the season's programs, and lists the distinguished soloists. A copy of the illustrated announcement will be mailed on application to the subscription office at Symphony Hall.

Don Cossacks Get Ship By Promising to Sing

The Don Cossack Chorus, under the direction of Serge Jaroff, which is to make its only Boston appearance in Aaron Richmond's Sunday afternoon series, sailed from Oslo Norway, on the Stangerfjord on Sept. 16, and is due to arrive in New York Monday. The difficulty of securing accommodations on a neutral steamer was solved, it is said, by turning a drawing room into one big cabin, and a promise, on the part of the Cossacks, that they would give a daily concert for the passengers.

On completion of the tenth American tour, which opens Oct. 1 in Montreal and consists of some 90 concerts, future plans for the chorus are uncertain.

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BUTTERCRUST BREAD
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Harvesting of Big N. E. Apple Crop Gets Under Way

It's apple picking time in New England.

The promise of last spring's fragrant blossoms is fulfilled, to the bountiful extent of 5,630,000 bushels, in this fall's crop of luscious fruit.

McIntosh reds are now dropping into the pails and canvas sacks of the pickers, and other varieties are coming along so rapidly that the New York and New England Apple Institute today forecast that all the crop will be gathered and safely stored by Oct. 15.

The size of this year's apple crop comes as a pleasant surprise to orchardists who saw their trees severely blown and their crop heavily damaged in the hurricane which came at the height of the picking season just a year ago. The damage in Massachusetts alone was estimated at $3,000,000, and many owners reported from one third to one half their trees damaged.

But hasty work in propping and guying up trees saved the great bulk, the Apple Institute reported today, and except for such props and guy wires, and occasional holes where trees were uprooted, there are few evidences of the "big blow" left in New England orchards. Even the trees partially toppled produced satisfactorily this year, so the total crop, it is estimated, will come within 500,000 bushels of last year's.

Because of the loosened roots, however, and the drouth of the past summer, the apples this year may run slightly smaller than previously. The extra care given the trees, though, the watering and spraying, has produced a crop of especially fine flavor, color and condition, the apple men insist.

Possibly typical of the New England orchardist's story, is that of John Chandler, who has 5,000 trees near Sterling Junction, Mass. He counted noses in the early light of last Sept. 22 and found 60 per cent of his trees damaged, 2,600 actually uprooted. Of this number he saved all but 250 trees, a remarkable record of tireless effort that blazed new trails in tree rehabilitation.

Of particular interest to visitors to the apple orchards these days, and to such packing plants as that of the Nashoba Association at Ayer, is the extreme care taken not to bruise the apples. McIntosh apples are tender skinned and to bring good prices and make an appeal on the fruit stand they must be perfect.

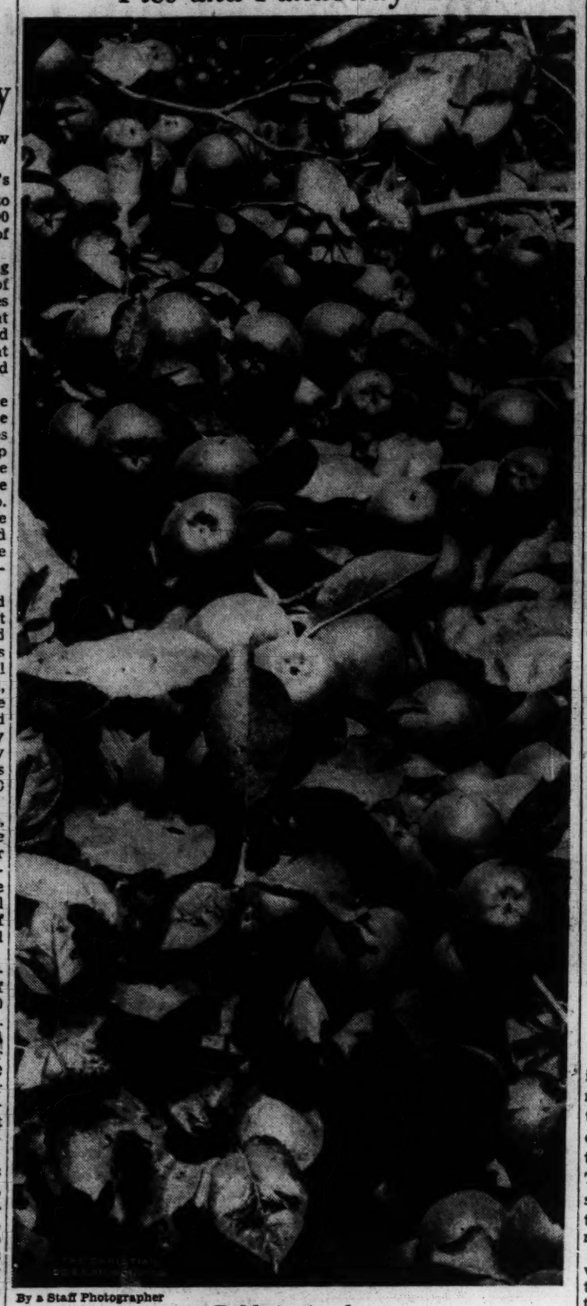
For this reason you see virtually no rough handling of the fruit. It is picked by hand, for the most part by boys and young men, standing on high step ladders. When they carry their pails or sacks to the packing boxes, they do not dump them in pell mell. The rules are that they must be taken out of pails by hand and carefully placed in the boxes.

Extending their marketing effort a little further this year, some of the apple growers are packaging choice fruit in special paper boxes holding from six to a dozen apples. Others are using bags and baskets holding five or six pounds, the quantity found most popular in studies of chain-store buying habits.

Connecticut to Form An Anti-Aircraft Unit

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, acting on a recent proclamation by President Roosevelt authorizing expansion of the National Guard, has announced he will move to strengthen the Connecticut National Guard by formation of an anti-aircraft unit.

Pies and Pandowdy Here



By a Staff Photographer

Baldwin Apples

Larger Connecticut Militia Planned Without Married Men

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21—Connecticut will have a larger force of national guardsmen, but no more married men are wanted in the State militia. Officers have announced that as long as the present war emergency continues no married men will be accepted as enlisted men. In fact, the married privates and non-commissioned officers will probably be weeded out in a general overhauling of the force. About 20 per cent of the personnel is affected by the decision. Married men, it was explained, would have to be dropped in case of mobilization, because they could not support families on the pay of enlisted men.

* * *

Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford was looked upon this week as practically certain to succeed himself for another two-year term when Hartford holds its city election in November. The Mayor, now finishing his second term, was given unanimous indorsement of the Democratic members of the City Council.

* * *

Adjutant Generalcy Shift

With the retirement of Brig. Gen. William F. Ladd as Adjutant General of Connecticut, Reginald B. DeLacour, of Stratford, a world war veteran, has been given the post. He has the rank of brigadier general and will, under the law adopted last winter by the Legislature, serve eight years.

General DeLacour has been connected with the military service for the past 25 years, and has been commander of the 304th Infantry, organized reserves, for the past six years.

Garbage

(Continued from Page 1)

tage of collecting paper trash. Saving: $3,500 a year.

Seattle, Wash., decided to lump its many contracts and subcontracts into a single contract. Thus it cut a $900,000 annual cost in half.

Rochester, N. Y., now has a 10-year contract with a private firm and reports fewer complaints of inefficiency than under the old city system.

Los Angeles, with true California enterprise, negotiated a contract to sell its garbage to a large hog-raising concern.

Tucson, Ariz., has halved the cost of collection by substituting trucks for horses and improving the system of collection. In addition, all the tin cans are removed, compressed into big blocks, and sold to copper companies for use in their leaching plants, to recover copper suspended in the water. This is said to be a big aid to Arizona copper companies in competition with cheap foreign copper, as well as a source of revenue to the city.

With regard to Boston's own problems, Mr. Loeffler suggested that further reductions might begin with the citizens themselves. For example, if the housewife will wrap garbage in a piece of paper, thus preventing it from freezing to the sides of the can, and if home owners will carry their barrels outside to the most convenient location for the collector, they may help the City and save money.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin served notice today that he would revoke the contract of any garbage contractor who is found to be paying less than the prevailing city wage to workers. This determination followed a statement yesterday by officials of the Public Works Department that private contractors' service would cost less than city collection because of lower wages.

The Mayor said only one such case had been found in the past year, and the contract had been terminated.

"Yes, Tommie, that milk has passed lots of tests—"

"—like your tests in school, Tommie, only harder. To begin with, the cows have to be very fine cows to give really good milk, and the barns have to be as clean as Mother's shiny kitchen. The dairy where the milk is bottled has to be *spotless*. Even when everybody knows that all these things are just right, the purity of the milk is tested over and over again by chemists. And there's another reason for knowing that *this* milk is good . . . your Mother ordered it from an advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor!"

Dairy Products for Every Meal

Parade of Aspirants Goes On In 'Television Girl' Contest

What television entertainment is, may be and looks like on home receivers—is being demonstrated before crowds of curious shoppers who are invading the ninth floor of the Jordan Marsh Company's Annex this week as the contest for "Boston's Own Television Girl" nears its finish.

Today the third group of television contestants selected first from preliminary auditions at Westinghouse station WBZ appeared before the Radio Corporation of America's television camera and studio setup. The second group appeared yesterday. The winner in the finals of this contest will be named "Boston's Own Television Girl," will be heard coast-to-coast over the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network and will be given a chance to appear before the television cameras at Radio City in New York.

In an atmosphere that might shake professional aplomb these girl aspirants are performing an intimate art with remarkable poise. Under the gaze of hundreds of curious shoppers both "on stage" and at picture receivers, thrust suddenly in front of a camera, a microphone and banks of dazzling hot lights they pursue their several ambitions to be a Ruth Draper, a Bette Davis, a Katherine Cornell or a Lynn Fontanne.

One of the more interesting performances, by Miss Marjorie Kemp of Boston, an Emerson student, was a department store scene, in which by a clever change of hats out of camera range she alternately became the harassed salesgirl, a French lady who had lost her child in the crowd or a good-natured Irish woman with all the time in the world. By intelligence or fortune Miss Kemp had hit upon an ideal type of television entertainment, an amusing performance both to watch and see on a picture screen. Most of the contestants are from dramatic schools, college or from home.

Miss Marorie Kemp

Emerson student in the "Television Girl" contest at Jordan's.

Foreign Trade Debate Slated

Problems surrounding the selling and shipment of American merchandise overseas, particularly to neutral nations, will be discussed at a dinner conference at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Tuesday evening, Sept. 26, before shippers and exporters of the Boston metropolitan area, it was announced today.

Chief speaker at the conference, which was called by the Committee on Foreign Trade of the Boston Chamber, will be Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council of New York, whose topic will be "New Trade Horizons for New England."

Irving T. Sorge, Chairman of the Committee, is slated to preside and will speak on "The Effect on Ocean Transport and Shipping." Delegations of businessmen from Providence, R. I., Worcester, and Springfield, Mass., are to attend the conference, at which general discussion of the whole foreign trade problem as it affects New England business will follow the addresses.

Talks are to be given by W. Latimer Gray, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston, on "Financing Foreign Trade Under War Conditions"; and by Donald J. Moore, foreign trade adviser and former President of the New England Export Club, on "The Sales Executive's Problems in Foreign Trade Today." Insurance aspects of the situation also are scheduled for attention.

Maine Hits at Profiteers

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 21 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows (R) has directed the Attorney General's department to investigate complaints of "alleged profiteering on necessities of life" as the result of the European War situation. "There is or ought to be enough for everybody's needs, but there will not be enough for everybody's greed," said the Governor.

Station WRUL

For Friday, Sept. 22

(11.73mc-25.6m)

10:00 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."

10:30 p. m.—"Union Now, a Constructive World Plan," Clarence K. Streit.

10:45 p. m.—"The Listeners' Mailbag."

Brewster Urges Turn to Prayer For U. S. Guidance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 21—Americans are urged by Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, to approach the question of American neutrality "without passion or partisanship," and by recourse to divine guidance.

In an address this week before the annual banquet of the Maine Universalist Convention, Representative Brewster said, in part:

"In accordance with democratic traditions, America is now engaged in a great and solemn referendum. Every citizen has a right and an obligation to study all phases of this problem and express to his elected representative his individual views.

"The overshadowing issue is whether or not this is or will become America's war. Has the time arrived when America should adopt the doctrine of 'collective security'? Is America's frontier on the Rhine? Or, is it out in the broad and stormy Atlantic where George Washington placed it a century and a half ago?

"Let us approach this problem without passion or partisanship of any character. Let us reach a decision after full and careful discussion and deliberation, with an eye single to the future not only of America but of the civilization that we boast.

"America may yet be the Lost Horizon where civilization shall survive. America is obviously now the focus of all the forces that are loosed upon this earth. America must once again face a supreme test.

"Russia closed 25,000 churches by governmental fiat. Christendom was aghast at such a Godless act. Yet America has closed 25,000 churches not by governmental fiat but by the indifference of a people who did not choose to go.

"Before America goes forth to save the world let us be very sure that we have sought and found the same guidance that has carried America in three centuries to a position of pre-eminence among the nations of the earth."

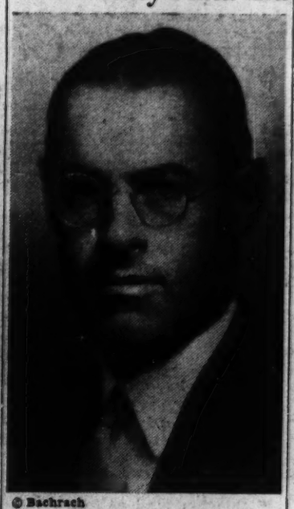
Junior Commerce Group Organizes

With the granting of a charter last night, Boston had a new organization for the promotion of community improvements today—the Boston Junior Association of Commerce.

Before a gathering of prominent business and professional men from both Boston and New England at the University Club last night, Phil Ebeling, Ohio attorney and Past President of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, presented a charter to the Boston group.

Speakers included Oscar Hausserman, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; William Fortune, industrial manager of the Red Cross in Boston; James T. Stewart, a director of the new organization, and Frank Wardwell, chairman of its membership committee.

Community Fund Aid



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Dwight P. Robinson, Jr.

Appointment of Dwight P. Robinson, Jr., of Cambridge, as head of the Industry and Finance Division of Greater Boston's 1940 Community Fund Campaign was announced today by Francis G. Gray, General Chairman of the 1940 Fund Campaign.

Mr. Robinson, who served last year as Chairman for Cambridge in the Community Fund drive, will supervise the campaign organization next year in business and industrial firms and professional groups of the entire metropolitan district.

The appointee has been in the investment business since 1926, first with Lee, Higginson & Co., then with Lee, Higginson Trust Company, and for the past seven years with the Massachusetts Investors Trust. He is a trustee and director of research for the last-named organization.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 214 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Greenfield—Saturdays, 9 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.

New Bedford—First Tuesday, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

Springfield—Week of Sept. 18-23, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, Sept. 23, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Tuesdays, 7 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.

Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

500kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Woody Herman's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 Highway safety	Woody Herman's Orch.	War news; Reggie Childs' Orchestra	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30 "March of Games"	"Variations"; music	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Dance Interlude		Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; musicale; sports	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 H. V. Kaltenborn	News; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15 "Parker Family"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	European news comment	Elliot Roosevelt in "The Green Hornet"; dramatization	News Service
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H. Bosnik's Orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Or. Johnny Messner's Orch.	News dramatizations; 'Leaders in Dance Time'		Stan Brown's Orchestra. "Sundown Serenade"
7:45				
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	Network speakers	Valley Hour: Carmen Miranda; Bill Robinson; Erin O'Brien Moore; orchestra	Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice	Housing talk
8:15 "Strange As It Seems"; war news	Soloists; orchestra	"It's Up to You"; Dale Baxter, m. c.; guests	"The First Offender"; dramatization	Studio speaker. Leo Mack's Orchestra. Anthony Guarino, tenor
8:30	"It's Up to You"; Dale Baxter, m. c.; guests			
8:45				
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orch.; Reginald Stewart, cond.; Marcel Hubert, cellist	"Good News of 1940"; Anne Shirley; Walter Huston in "The Midnight Plane"; orchestra	Sen. Johnson, Colorado. Edwin C. Hill	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15			Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour				"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				
10:00 Columbia Workshop Festival	War news; Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Music Hall: Bob Burns; Elsa Lanchester; Edmund Lowe; Dusolina Giannini; orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 "Americans at Work"; interviews	"1001 Wives"; dramatization		Concert Revue: Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloists	Leo Mack's Orchestra. News Service. "Sportoscope"
10:30				
10:45 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service		
11:00 Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:15				
11:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:45 Hal Kemp's Orch.	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

500kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Morning Review"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Musical program	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 European Roundup	War news; music	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 Adelaide Hawley	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk; musicale	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Shopping Service	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Consumers' program	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	Orange Blossom Quartet	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Harvey and Dell"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Paul Allison, poems	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jack Berch and Boys	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 War news; sketch	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Jean Harper, songs
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	News; music	"Front Page Drama"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Eugene Conley, tenor	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; talk; "Checkerboard Time"; stocks	War news; music	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Married"		"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Homesteaders; speakers	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"		"Don Artiste," pianist	"The Happy Gang"	
1:30 "Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	Talk; music	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Review Program: soloists; orchestra	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 Dramatic sketch		"Grimm's Daughters"	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Your Family"; sk	"Rhythm School"; vocalists; orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Muse and Music"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45 "Siesta"		Betty Crocker	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	Pan American Day at the New York World's Fair; Secretary Cordell Hull; others	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Marine Band		"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sport reports
3:30 War news; World's Fair program		Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
3:45		"The Guiding Light"		Sport reports
4:00 Speaker; music	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
4:15 Gold Coast Music	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		Sport reports
4:30 Charles Hector's Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
4:45	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch		Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Les Brown's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "The Three Treys"	Les Brown's Orchestra	Idaho Potato Contest	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30 Anna Neagle	Dixieland Band	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliot, songs	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Sport reports	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Jack Jenney's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Jack Jenney's Orchestra	News comment	Talk; music	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz"	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Questions; answers	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Under Western Skies"	NBC Jamboree; variety program	Lucille Manners, soprano; Rose Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	Dance Music	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15			Dance Music	Studio speaker
8:30 Make Mine Music"; war news	"Don't Forget"; quiz program		WOR Symphony Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45			WOR Symphony Orch.	"Prairie Pals"
9:00 Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party"; vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Paul Decker's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15			Edwin C. Hill	
9:30 "First Nighter"	Harry Hornick's Orch.	"Death Valley Days"	Ernie Fio Rito's Orchestra; soloists	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 dramatization	Harry Hornick's Orch.	dramatic sketch		
10:00 "Grand Central Station"; drama	War news; Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15		Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 Robert L. Ripley; vocalist; orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Labor Speakers	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	News Service
10:45	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Network speaker	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Lang Thompson Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lang Thompson Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30 Van Alexander's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Frankie Starr's Orch.
11:45	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	News Service

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 22

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

Spud-Picking Champion On Hand for Test

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, Sept. 21 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, of Maine, boasted on his arrival from Augusta today that he would outpick Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen of Idaho by at least 10 pounds tomorrow to retain his national gubernatorial tuber-tossing title.

Governor Barrows, stepping from a plane at Pocatello, near here, with Mrs. Barrows, was greeted by the Idaho challenger and Mrs. Bottolfsen.

"I've been picking cucumbers to get into practice," the Maine Governor announced, adding: "I'm fit as a fiddle and Bottolfsen looks like he would be pretty easy to take."

Former Gov. Barzilla W. Clark of Idaho, a Democrat, who was defeated by Governor Barrows at

"Barrows beat me in 1938 by was on hand to greet the champion.

"Barrows beat me in 9138 by only four pounds and his barrel of potatoes included three rocks," Mr. Clark declared after announcing he would throw his support to Governor Bottolfsen, a Republican.

Actively interested in the event is Robert L. Hallett of Mars Hill, Maine, the national professional champion who picked 85 pecks of potatoes in 15 minues to win the title a year ago. Mr. Hallett is expected to put on an exhibition after Governor Barrows and Bottolfsen finish.

Maryland Oysters Keep Governor From Contest

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 21 (AP)—Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor said he was sorry, but Maryland oysters were too "tasty" just now to permit his attending the Maine-Idaho gubernatorial potato-picking contest.

Anyway, said Mr. O'Conor, Maryland potatoes are just as good as those in Maine and Idaho.

Governor O'Conor suggested that Governor Bottolfsen "train" on Maryand oysters, which, he said, are "so tasty the only difficulty is you may find it hard to vary your diet." He was too busy eating oysters himself, he explained, to go to Idaho.

Snow Clearance Plans Set Ahead

Contracts with private concerns for snow removal in Boston will be awarded about a month earlier this year than has been the practice in the past, George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner, announced yesterday.

The contracts have previously been awarded in the latter part of November, the Commissioner said. Last year an early snow storm descended before the arrangements had been made, and the City was caught in a very embarrassing position. He hopes this year to have the contracts completed by Nov. 1, and, therefore, will advertise for bids about Oct. 15, he added.

Children love this Milk that's *RICH*-Below the Cream Line

It's Noble's Golden Guernsey Milk

Give them Golden Guernsey—produced only by selected Guernsey cows—and give them the *extra* protection of the NOBLE family name

NOBLE'S GOLDEN GUERNSEY

America's Finest Table Milk

Manly Pleased With Number of Backs Available—Reason Cronin Club Out of Race

Better Balance Marks Tufts Backfield Setup This Year

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A backfield personnel of 12 men might not seem very large to some football coaches, but to Lew Manly over at Tufts it is quite a satisfactory amount.

In fact, the backfield situation at the Medford institution is so much better than it was last year that the serious head Jumbo becomes almost voluble. Never one to speak out of turn or enthuse over prospects until they become actualities, Manly yesterday actually voiced his thoughts.

Better Balance

"With these 12 boys in the backfield," he declared, "Tufts will have a much better balance behind the line than it had last year. We have enough to work with now, whereas all last fall we were scouting around for another ball carrier, kicker, or passer. Art Griffen, this year's captain, had to do practically all the work. With the few reserves we had, the burden on the regulars was terrific.

"This season we seem to be pretty well fixed, and while prospects for our eight-game schedule are not what might be called excellent, at least they are much better than those of a year ago. The boys, themselves, feel this, and that is going to make a lot of difference."

Heading the list of backfield men is Capt. Griffen of Medford, the recently-married 185-pound star of last year's hard-pressed eleven. Art will continue his running, kicking, and passing duties from the fullback post.

Began as Center

Griffen, incidentally, began his football career as a center. Both at Medford High and at St. John's Prep he held down that position, and it was not until he came to Tufts that Freshman Coach Chet Delano shifted him to the backfield.

The other candidates for the fullback slot include Bob Patterson of Somerville, who saw service and won his letter last year, and Grant Curtiss, a sophomore. Because of his experience, Patterson has the edge over Curtiss.

Each of the backfield positions is three deep, although Manly insists that the way each man is designated now does not necessarily mean that he will be found in that position when the opening game comes with Middlebury at Middlebury Oct. 7. "Naming a first-string backfield is too hazardous now," he said. "I might not even name the starters until game time actually rolls around."

Even Dozen

Struggling for the left halfback post are George Chiros of Whitman, a letterman; Ralph Ritchie of Arlington, and young Arthur Harrison of Norwood, a freshman star of last year. At right half are Washington West of Ridley Park, Pa., and Norman Pare of Medford, both lettermen, and John Manley of Medford, another sophomore. In the quarterback or blocking back position are found Murray Kennedy of Somerville, who is shaping up like a good prospect, Bob Rutter, another of last year's outstanding freshmen, and Philip Finn of Brookline, who rounds out the even dozen.

One of Manly's biggest disappointments is the failure of Falmouth's Ted Sheehan to report. Sheehan, who would be the biggest of the backs at 190 pounds and who was a standout last year until he was injured, is still bothered by that same injury.

Greentree Four In Another Final

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP) — Tommy Hitchcock's Greentree four, already in the final round of the national open polo championship, also gained the finals of the Monty Waterbury cup tournament yesterday by defeating Westbury, 14 to 7, at the Meadow Brook Club.

With the ten-goal Hitchcock the star on defense and Australia's Bob Skene the scoring leader, Greentree made up for a ragged start by pounding through ten goals to Westbury's three in the last four chukkers. Skene scored six goals, J. P. Grace four, Hitchcock three and John Hay (Jock) Whitney one.

Westbury, with its own ten-goal man in Stewart Iglehart, played Greentree on even terms through the first half, the score at that point being 4-4.

Greentree will play Cecil Smith's Texas team in the final Sept. 27.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow FENWAY PARK 3 P. M.
Ladies' Day
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Football Veteran —By Pap'

KEN —STRONG— IS BACK WITH THE NEW YORK GIANTS AFTER A 3-YEAR LAPSE
NEW YORK
GIANTS
NOT COUNTING THE 26 POINTS MADE IN PLAY-OFF GAMES !!
327 POINTS
KEN TOPS ALL THE PROS IN SCORING
TALK ABOUT AN EDUCATED TOE !!
WAIT UNTIL THEY CARRY IT OVER THE 50-YARD LINE THEN GO IN AND KICK A FIELD GOAL !!
STEVE OWEN
41
28
22
ALL-STARS
STRONG "SOLD HIMSELF" TO THE GIANTS BY HIS KICKING IN THE ALL-STAR CONTESTS
THE 31-YEAR-OLD VETERAN IS A REAL THREAT FROM ANY POINT INSIDE MIDFIELD
PAP'

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Ken Strong completely sold himself to Coach Owen of the New York Giants with his great kicking exhibitions in the two preseason all-star-Giant contests. His three field goals from the 41, 22 and 28-yard lines convinced the skeptics that the 31-year-old veteran of nine pro football campaigns is still a mighty useful player to have around when a few points are needed.

It wasn't that Steve Owen had to be convinced that Strong rightfully belongs among the all-time greats of the game for the Giants' coach had the former New York University star on his Giant team for three seasons, 1933 '34 and '35 and rates him one of the best. The question was whether or not the veteran would be more useful than some up and coming youngster.

Owen has decided that the Giants can use Strong. With Ken on the job the Giants have two of the finest goal kickers in the National Football league. The other is Ward Cuff. Both are scoring threats from any point inside the 45-yard line.

Strong's usefulness does not end with his kicking. He is a smart defensive player with more than one man's share of experience at his command. Ever since his college days, he has been known as a most effective blocker.

Strong was reinstated by the National Football League last season after having played a couple of seasons with the New York Yankee football club. With the Jersey City Giants of the American Association, he paced the league's scoring aces with a total of 56 points.

In his seven years of National League professional football, Ken has piled up a total of 327 points which must come mighty close to being the record. That figure does not include the 26 points he piled up in play-off games while wearing the Giant uniform. —Pap

Red Sox Disappointing In Games With Western Teams

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A checkup of the records reveals that the Red Sox would still be a mathematical threat in the pennant race to the fast-moving Yankee machine if they had repeated their 1938 success against the so-called western section of the American League. Early today, the locals were sporting a mediocre 44 won and 43 lost in competition with Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and St. Louis. Considering their high position in the standing, this .506 pace is somewhat astonishing. A stranger would wonder how Joe Cronin is finishing second. The answer, of course, lies in his 39-out-of-56 pace against the three eastern clubs.

The western series was scheduled to close today with a Brownie single, but regardless of the outcome, the Cronins will finish this season far in the rear of the 1938 record of 51 and 33. At further risk of boring you with figures, the White Sox are chiefly responsible for this disappointing reverse with their 14 out of 22 from Manager Joe. The Tigers did 12 and 10, and the Indians 11 and 11. Before this afternoon's final, the Browns trailed, 15 to 6.

Athletics Coming

These statistics probably command little or no interest at this ancient stage of the campaign. But a fellow has to write about something.

The Athletics, who come to Fenway Park tomorrow, are going through one of their typical experimental periods, with eyes on next season, so Cronin should not have difficulty strengthening his hold on second place. The thin schedule calls for three single games in a row and that's the way it will be unless rain postpones tomorrow's or Saturday's dates. In that event, a twin bill would be played Sunday, Philadelphia's final appearance here.

The longest American League game of the season at Fenway yesterday saw Lefty Grove miss bagging his fifteenth victory. Heving and Bagby kicked it away in the ninth inning. When Lefty left the scene in the eighth, he was ahead by 6 to 3. However, as Ostermueller was on the rubber when the Browns staged their winning rally in the sixteenth, Grove was not charged with the defeat. The Maryland mountaineer will probably get one more chance to get No. 15—against the Yankees early next week.

Finney Had Four

It was no fault of Lou Finney that the Sox did not win. The substitute first baseman had two singles, a double and triple for the afternoon, driving across four of the eight Boston runs. Today he was hitting an unofficial .313 and has come back strong after his late-August and early-September slump.

Teddy Williams hit his twenty-ninth homer yesterday and drove in his 136th and 137th runs. As Moe Berg would say: Ted is wonderful. He has had one grand freshman year, no matter how you approach his record. Many insisted that he would not hit the size of his hat at Fenway; a park not built for the left-hander, but the boy has outdone even his own expectations. This morning his batting average for the home grounds was a fine .312, with 82 hits in 262 tries. Among the hits were 21 doubles, five triplets and 13 homers. Those 13 four-baggers are his fondest possessions. Only rare power could have driven that many into the distant right and right-center field bleachers at Fenway. At one stretch in May he delivered four in as many days. In all, Ted has batted across 62 mates here.

* * *

Briefs . . . Ostermueller has now lost three in succession . . . At one time he had five straight wins . . . Grove has beaten every team in the American League except the Browns—and, of course, the Red Sox . . . Last year he tagged all seven rivals at least once . . . The Bees can play only 21 games with Pittsburgh this season . . . Yesterday's engagement was washed off the National League schedule . . . Bucky Walters registered his twenty-sixth win yesterday for Cincinnati . . . He probably will work two more assignments before the World Series . . . Bucky has lost 10 . . . Derringer, his team mate, is 22 and seven . . . The Bees open a four-game series at the Polo Grounds on Friday . . . Ted Williams asked Frankie Frisch to demonstrate his batting style . . . "I will not," answered the Fordham Flash. "You're doing all right by yourself."

Local Box Score

Red Sox

Sept. 20

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Mesg rf	6	1	4	4	3	0	1
McQuinn 1b	5	2	4	4	15	0	0
Laabs cf	7	0	3	3	4	0	0
Cliff ss	5	1	3	3	1	3	0
Gallagher lf	4	4	2	7	3	0	0
Harshany c	4	1	2	2	5	0	0
Neighbors ss	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
†Glenn	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Christman 2b	3	1	1	2	1	3	0
Lawson p	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
*Sellers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hanning p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Sullivan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	44	11	22	28	45	17	1
BOSTON							
Nonnenkamp lf	5	1	2	2	4	0	0
Cramer cf	7	0	1	1	5	0	0
Williams rf	3	3	1	4	3	0	0
Cronin ss	3	1	1	1	1	3	1
Berger 3b	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
§Peacock c	4	1	1	1	5	0	0
Doerr 2b	3	1	1	1	1	3	0
Finney 1b	5	1	4	7	10	0	0
Tabor 3b	7	0	1	2	0	5	1
Desautels c	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
**Vosmik	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
††Wagner	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carey ss	3	0	0	0	2	4	0
Grove p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heving p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ostermueller p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	60	8	13	20	42	22	2

*Batted for Lawson in sixth. †Batted for Neighbors in eighth. ‡Batted for Hanning in eighth. §Batted for Berger in ninth. **Batted for Desautels in ninth. ††Ran for Vosmik in ninth.

Innings—
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
St. Louis:
1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—11
Boston:
0 0 0 2 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 8

Runs batted in: Laabs 2, Williams 3, McQuinn 2, Finney 4, Desautels, Sullivan, Harshany 2, Christman 2, Hoag. Two-base hits, Laabs, Gallagher 3, Tabor, Cliff, Christman, Finney. Three-base hit, Finney. Home run, Williams. Hits, off Lawson, 8 in 5 innings; off Hanning, 1 in 2 innings; off Grove, 11 in 7 innings (none out in eighth); off Heving 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Harris, 4 in 2 innings; off Bagby, 1 in no innings; off Ostermueller, 6 in 7 2-3 innings. Left on bases, St. Louis 16, Boston 15. Sacrifices, Hoag, Laabs, Sullivan, Christman, Harris. Base on balls, by Grove 3, by Lawson 3, by Hanning, by Bagby 2, by Ostermueller, by Harris 5. Struck out, by Lawson 2, by Grove 2, by Hanning, by Harris, by Ostermueller. Double plays, Doerr, Cronin and Finney; Tabor, Doerr and Finney; Doerr, Berger and Finney; Doerr and Finney. Wild pitch, Ostermueller. Hit by pitched ball, by Grove (Gallagher); by Lawson (Williams). Winning pitcher, Harris. Losing pitcher, Ostermueller. Time, 3h. 36m. Umpires, Ormsby, Geisel and Rue. Attendance 1,100.

B. U. Yearling Team To Play Five Games

Boston University's freshman football team will play a five-game schedule this coming fall. The Brown freshman and the Harvard junior varsity are the newly-added schools.

The Terrier yearling squad will report this afternoon to Coach Bob McKelvey to start work for their coming campaign. A squad of 60 is expected to be on hand and little will be accomplished this afternoon outside of the passing out of equipment.

The schedule is:

Oct. 18—Wentworth Institute at home (Nickerson Field); 27—Rhode Island State Fr. there.
Nov. 3—Boston College Fr. there; 11—Brown Fr. there; 18—Harvard Jr. Varsity there.

Newark's Bears Halt Rochester Play-Off March

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 21 (AP)—The Newark Bears, seeking to even off the final round of the Governor's Cup series at two games all, will send left-hander Max Macon against the Rochester Red Wings.

Macon's job has been cut out for him. A duplicate of the three-hit pitching turned in by Hank Borowy and Norman Branch last night would suit the Bears to a T.

Rochester failed to advance a man to third base, losing 5 to 0, after winning six-straight play-off games, four of them against Buffalo in the semifinals. The Bears, behind 2 to 0 in the series, pounced on Ken Raffenberger for four runs in the first inning and collected nine hits before the game was called because of rain in the eighth.

Borowy, former Fordham University star, allowed two hits in six innings, retiring because of a blistered forefinger on his pitching hand. Branch yielded the third hit in his two innings and fanned four.

Mickey Witek, Bears shortstop, took hitting laurels with two three baggers and a single.

With one out in the first Holmes and Mack whipped sharp singles to left, but Kelleher struck out. Judnich walloped a double off the right field boards, Holmes scoring and Mack holding third. Then Witek selected one to his liking and slammed out the first of his triples. He scored on a bounder by Mills to Kurowski. Kurowski threw late to the plate and Catcher Narrow shot the ball to first in time to catch Mills.

Witek smashed his second triple in the sixth and scored on a single by Schulte.

Mrs. Beard Wins Endicott Cup On R. I. Club Course

NAYATT, R. I., Sept. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Warren Beard, the Massachusetts champion from the Charles River Country Club, added the Endicott Cup to her imposing list of New England conquests when she blazed through the final nine holes at the Rhode Island Country Club in 34 strokes yesterday and won the 36-hole competition with a 156 total.

In second place came Helen Waterhouse, Rhode Island champion from Warwick at 159, followed by Mrs. Frederick Davis of Massasoit, 168, and Jean Bauer of Metacomet, the defending champion, 169, and Deborah Verry of Worcester, 171.

Mrs. Beard's closing surge included three birdies, a 10-foot putt at the 11th and a 15 footer at the 17th bringing two of them. In general it was her precise iron play that enabled her to fashion such a low score, her 18-hole card matching par and her inward score being two under.

Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island teams compete today in the Tri-State team matches with the Rhode Islanders defending.

Penn State Seeks Lion Mascot Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Missing for many years at Penn State football games, the Nittany Lion of old may roar again at contests this season.

Student opinion on the campus has demanded a return of the old Lion who roared Blue and White teams to victory in the early twenties.

A campaign to raise funds to secure a lion's skin is under way. Contributions toward the wardrobe for such a mascot will be deposited in boxes located in all parts of the campus.

The campaign was sparked by campus honor societies who are making an effort to revive interest among the student body, and it is expected that the old Nittany Lion, garbed in a new skin, will appear at the opening home football game with Bucknell.

The Nittany Lion has been the official mascot of the college athletic teams since 1907. The "Lion" legend was conceived by H. D. "Joe" Mason '07. Tradition has it that the Penn State lion is not the familiar African beast, but a Pennsylvania mountain lion, similar to a wildcat.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	2	1	Posedel	15	11
Grove	14	4	Lanning	5	5
Heving	11	3	Barniele	1	1
Ostermueller	11	6	Fette	10	10
Dickman	7	3	Errickson	5	8
Bagby	8	3	Morgan	1	1
Lefebvre	1	1	Sullivan	6	7
Auker	9	10	MacFayden	8	13
Galehouse	8	10	Turner	4	10
Wilson	9	10	Callahan	6	6

Veteran Wingmen Figure in Plans For Husky Games

Generally overlooked in the hustle and bustle of pre-season practice at Northeastern have been a pair of veteran ends. Capt. Connie Sullivan and Carl Johnson, who are certain to be important figures in the Husky campaign this fall.

Sullivan will be playing his third year as a regular, having alternated at center and end for the past two years. Johnson has stuck to his wing post over that same period.

Sullivan has the added burden of the captaincy this year, but has carried the extra load well. Although he weighs only 166 pounds, Sullivan can work effectively on much larger tackles on offense and can mess up the interference on defense. Johnson is particularly effective on defense since he is not quite so good a pass catcher as Sullivan. The coaches were looking at moving pictures of last year's games yesterday, and were interested to see how little gaining was done around Johnson's flanks.

It is almost a certainty that Johnson and Sullivan will start against St. Anselm's a week from Saturday, but Dunn also has several good reserves. The second pair will be Gardner "Ducky" Holmes of Gloucester, a letterman of last year, and Ernie Colantonio of Newton, a star sophomore.

Exhibition Golf at Belmont

During the past 25 years, many outstanding golf attractions have been offered at Belmont Country Club, but the affair scheduled to take place there this week end promises to top them all.

Back in 1916 Alexa Stirling won the women's national championship there; in 1920 Harry Vardon and Ted Ray, the famous Englishmen, defeated Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford before what is believed to be the largest gallery ever to witness an exhibition; and just two years ago Byron Nelson, present national open champion, won the $12,000 international open match play competition from a field of nationally-known golfers.

This week end sees Nelson returning to pair with Henry Picard of Hershey, Pa., in a 36-hole exhibition match against Slammin' Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester, reigning Canadian open champion as well as N. E. P. G. A. titleholder.

Bert Nichbls, the veteran Belmont pro who is serving his 24th season there, has seen all these matches, and figures this coming one to be the best. To add even greater competition, Nicolls has put up a special prize to be given if any of the four should break his own Belmont course record of 67. Every putt, therefore, will be holed out to make any new figure legitimate.

Before each 18 holes get underway on both days, the four contestants will give a special shotmaking display with Snead, considered golf's longest driver, concentrating on the wood clubs; Picard, the iron master, on the long irons; with Nelson and McSpaden demonstrating the pitching and putting arts.

Due to the return of standard time, the start of the Sunday 18 holes has been moved up to 2 o'clock. Saturdays start has been set at 2:30 o'clock.

Seen and Heard

Football Really a Study

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Football coaching is becoming a science.

After practice at Harvard the other day we filed in with Head Coach Dick Harlow and listened to the round-table discussion of the practice session. Johnny Woods, Dave Colwell, Floyd Stahl, and Vernon Struck told of the backs and kickers, Wes Fesler described the end play, and Lyal Clark, Skip Stahley, and Henry Lamar recounted the work of the linemen.

To an observer who views the inner workings of coaching football only seldom, it was a revelation—the detail these coaches cover. With amazing descriptions in true technical football language each boy came to Harlow's attention through the specialist coach. So-and so blocked well on the five-two play, but left his feet, although in position, too soon on four-two. Another ran and blocked well to the left, but has not run to the right yet, etc.

Players One at a Time

Harlow listened attentively, asked a question or two when he sought a little more information, and heard each coach individually and in turn. Then he took up the individual players he himself had noticed and those he had wanted to notice, but had been too busy at the time. There were few, if any, on the squad who did not come in for some part of the discussion, and the impression the observer received was that few grid warriors pass unnoticed in a workout.

Near the conclusion, Harlow said, "Wes (Fesler), tell Lyal and Johnny about the movie you have made up on end play. I think they should do the same for the linemen and the backs."

It seems that Fesler has cut and pieced film from a couple of years back on end play. He has a complete reel of scenes in actual games wherein ends performed certain duties, offensively and defensively, both correctly and incorrectly. It is a clear, concise view of the rights and wrongs, and a valuable example for the end candidates to view.

Long Hours of Work

Evidently it took long hours to make up the reel, for he had to run over several games several times to cut out a bit of play here, splice the film again and cut another piece there. Then he spliced all the cuttings into one reel in the proper order for instructive purpose. The task was a real one, and the other coaches, while admitting the value, dislike the tedious job ahead of them.

To watch a practice session at Harvard, listen to the coaches' discussion immediately afterward, attend the in-between meetings, view the pictures of past games with explanations over and over, certainly reveals that whether a Harvard football player ever acquires a greatness in action or not, he certainly knows just about all there is to know regarding his own position play.

The course in football probably surpasses in thoroughness and training qualities for later life any other course in the college curriculum. A football coach no longer can carry plays, blocks, position play, and squad information in his head. The pressure of competition has developed football to an elaborate course of study.

He is an American

The Sun

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1939.

He Is an American.

He is an American.

He hears an airplane overhead, and if he looks up at all does so in curiosity, neither in fear nor in the hope of seeing a protector.

His wife goes marketing, and her purchases are limited by her needs, her tastes, her budget, but not by decree.

He comes home of an evening through streets which are well lighted, not dimly in blue.

He reads his newspaper and knows that what it says is not concocted by a bureau, but an honest, untrammeled effort to present the truth.

He has never had a gas mask on.

He has never been in a bombproof shelter.

His military training, an R. O. T. C. course in college, he took because it excused him from the gym course, and it was not compulsory.

He belongs to such fraternal organizations and clubs as he wishes.

He adheres to a political party to the extent that he desires—the dominant one, if that be his choice, but with the distinct reservation that he may criticise any of its policies with all the vigor which to him seems proper—any other as his convictions dictate, even, if it be his decision, one which holds that the theory of government of the country is wrong and should be scrapped.

He does not believe, if his party is out of power, that the only way in which it can come into power is through a bloody revolution.

He converses with friends, even with chance acquaintances, expressing freely his opinion on any subject, without fear.

He does not expect his mail to be opened between posting and receipt, nor his telephone to be tapped.

He changes his place of dwelling, and does not report so doing to the police.

He has not registered with the police.

He carries an identification card only in case he should be the victim of a traffic accident.

He thinks of his neighbors across international borders—of those to the north as though they were across a State line, rather than as foreigners—of those to the south more as strangers since they speak a language different from his, and with the knowledge that there are now matters of difference between his government and theirs, but of neither with an expectancy of war.

He worships God in the fashion of his choice, without let.

His children are with him in his home, neither removed to a place of greater safety, if young, nor, if older, ordered ready to serve the State with sacrifice of limb or life.

He has his problems, his troubles, his uncertainties, but all others are not overshadowed by the imminence of battle and sudden death.

He should struggle to preserve his Americanism with its priceless privileges.

He is a fortunate man.

He is an American.

An Editorial Reprinted from The Sun NEW YORK

Growth of Professional Football in the United States—Joe McCarthy's Shifts

Old Mill Town Team Feuds Pave Way for Pro Football

(First of a Series on the Growth of Pro Football)

By Dillon Graham

Sports Editor, AP Feature Service

Out of the rivalry between two Pennsylvania mill town teams came the ever-growing game of professional football.

Where hundreds saw the Westmoreland County contests nearly half a century ago between Latrobe and Jeannette, 1,200,000 witnessed the National Professional Football League games last season.

Still a young sport—professional baseball is a quarter of a century older—pro football is steadily gaining converts. Around a million and a half enthusiasts are expected to see the 55 league games this year. Perhaps another 250,000 will pay their way into minor league contests throughout the country.

The First "Pros"

Many of Pennsylvania's little coal-mining and steel towns had teams in the 90's. The players were local miners and mill workers. The hottest rivalry involved Jeanette and Latrobe. They were to meet in the autumn of 1895 in a "championship" game.

The rivals simultaneously hit upon the same scheme for victory: hiring college ringers to supplant the less-experienced native sons.

That game was the start of pro football. Town teams began to add one or more ringers to their clubs and finally all the players were professionals or semi-pros. The game spread into neighboring states and struggled bravely along in little towns.

Players moved around from year to year, playing football as a spare-time occupation.

National League Formed

The 1895 Latrobe quarterback was John Brallier, later a prosperous dentist. Brallier played in 1898 with the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, then went to Medico-Chi in Philadelphia for three years. He returned to Latrobe in 1901 where he coached, played and captained the team for six years, finishing his grid career after 17 seasons.

Pro football slowly gained until the National Football League was formed in 1921. The 13 clubs were Chicago Bears, Buffalo, Akron, Green Bay, Canton, Dayton, Rock Island, Chicago Cardinals, Cleveland, Rochester, Detroit, Columbus, and Cincinnati. Changes have been made during the years and the circuit now has 10 clubs: New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and Pittsburgh in the Eastern Division, and Cleveland, Chicago Bears, Detroit Lions, Chicago Cardinals, and Green Bay in the Western Division. There is an annual playoff game between the Eastern and Western leaders for the pro championship. When the league was formed franchises could be bought for $50. They'd cost at least $150,000 now. The player limit is 33.

Many minor leagues have sprung up throughout the country. The American Football Association has teams in Jersey City, Newark, Union City, Paterson, Providence, Wilmington, Brooklyn, and Danbury. The Eastern Professional Football League has clubs at Hazleton, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, and Reading, and expect to include Elmira and Binghamton. Other leagues are the Dixie, Northwest, and Pacific Coast. There also are strong independent teams such as the Los Angeles Bulldogs, Cincinnati Tigers, and Boston Shamrocks.

Oklahoma Campaign Brings Results to Grid Prospect

NORMAN, Okla. (AP)—Oklahoma's campaign to keep Oklahoma football players for Oklahoma colleges is working out better than expected—it's even bringing back some of those who got away.

Three players on the University of Oklahoma squad this year, all of them natives of this State, were cannon fodder on faraway freshman teams two years ago.

They are Orv Matthews, of Chickasha, speedy back who went to Southern California in 1937; Ralph Harris of Stroud, whose 240 pounds rocked Alabama's varsity when he was fullbacking for the 'Bama frosh in 1937, and Charles Starr of Claremore, who spent a year at Arkansas.

Returned Home

All three turned up at O. U. last year and now are ready for varsity competition after a double dose of freshman seasoning.

"I didn't think I was getting anywhere at U. S. C." said Matthews, explaining why he returned to Oklahoma. Harris, whose hulk has been transplanted to the line at O. U., said Alabama had "too much football" for him, adding that "they make you practice all year long down there." Starr, 190-pound, six-foot three-inch end, said he thought Oklahoma "had more to offer" in an academic way.

But bringing joy to the hearts of Oklahoma coaches and fans is the fact that virtually all the state high school stars of 1938 selected Oklahoma institutions of higher learning this year.

Contributing Factor

One contributing factor, no doubt, was the sudden rise to national prominence of Coach Tom Stidham's Oklahoma Sooners last year, but the move to keep players in the State started paying off two years ago.

The campaign began three years ago when Coaches, sports writers and fans tired of reading about Oklahoma boys shining with Out-of-State teams.

Bob Reynolds, big lineman from Okmulgee, played brilliantly for Stanford in the Rose Bowl. Jim Craig of Pauls Valley was carrying the mail for Army. Jimmy Cain of Holdenville was the scoring ace at the University of Washington. Archie Soucek of Oklahoma City was snagging passes for Navy. Another Oklahoma City lad, Slats Wyrik, starred at U. C. L. A. and many others from the Sooner State were "out of bounds."

High School All-Star

To supplement the campaign—staged principally by newspapers and at the banquet table—the State Coaches' Association drummed up an All-Star game for high school players. They're planning the third one for next August.

Now if someone would figure out a way to get such players as Bob Peoples of Oklahoma City, Southern California's junior fullback; Ray Mallouf of Sayre, passing ace at Southern Methodist; Weenie Bynum of Oklahoma City, Centenary backfield star; Frank Young of Ponca City, at Northwestern, and Fred Myer of Oklahoma City, Stanford end, to come back to their home state, everybody would be happy.

German Players Win Chess Prize

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 21 (AP)—German players won the Hamilton Russell Cup, the world's most coveted chess prize, Tuesday night after 27 days competition in an atmosphere made tense by the outbreak of European hostilities.

Poland finished second.

The war had an obvious effect on the play of several teams. The Poles, who finished only half a point behind the Germans, showed anxiety for the fate of relatives in Poland.

Canadian players were similarly affected during the competition for the Argentina Cup, the consolation trophy, which they won.

Thirty nations were represented by the 150 players.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 20

International League Final Playoff
Newark 5, Rochester 0.

American Association Final Playoff
Louisville 4, Indianapolis 3.

Pacific Coast League Playoffs (two games)
Seattle 5, Los Angeles 1.
Sacramento 9, San Francisco 4.

Southern Association Final Playoff
Atlanta 9, Nashville 8.

Texas League Final Playoff
Fort Worth 6, Dallas 0.

National League Football

By the Associated Press

(Result Sept. 20 at Brooklyn)
Cleveland Rams 6-12; Brooklyn Dodgers 6-23.

A Family Angle on the Gridiron

Wide World

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—When the Brown University football eleven meets Rhode Island State in their annual contest on Sept. 30, the game will have what is believed to be the most unusual family angle of any game in the country, with Brown entering the fray under the joint supervision of Head Coach De Ormond "Tuss" McLaughry and his son, Capt. John McLaughry, the team's quarterback; while Head Coach Frank Keaney of R. I. State will have his son Warner at center. Both boys will direct the offense of their teams and will take care of their respective team's kicking. Left to right: "Tuss" McLaughry, John McLaughry, Warner Keaney and Frank Keaney.

Louisiana State Below Par of Last Year Team

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Those who read only the sport pages and didn't notice Louisiana State University's summer-long run on the front pages, will have a hard time believing the absence of ballyhoo on the Tiger campus this fall.

There's a sober, chastened, perhaps ominous attitude around the "ole war skule" these days, manifest in a grim determination that whatever further headlines L. S. U. gets will be creditable.

For 10 years the gaudy stunts at L. S. U. kept the school in the national spotlight, if the Tigers' football performance didn't. Now it is possible the reverse will be true.

Prove a Boomerang

Collegiate humor being what it is, no one can expect battling opponents to overlook the summer L. S. U. scandals. It might prove a boomerang.

And Coach Bernie Moore may have to reckon a good deal on the intangible if his team comes through. He lost eight men off his 1938 starting team which won only half of its major games.

Even so, there's a quiet air of confidence noticed even in Moore's attitude. "We're going to have a good team, perhaps not great, but good, mark you," he says.

All-Conference End

He starts the season with only a half dozen men who have played an average of 20 minutes per game or more. There are a lot of likely sophomores and bench reserves around, but they are an untried lot. Among these is Bernie Lipkis, center, who threatens to claim a regular berth though just a sophomore.

An ace end is All-Conference Ken Kavanaugh, expected to gain even higher honors this year. Three or four teams have been running in broiling scrimmages, some good, some awful.

The season's opener plunges the team into deep water at once. It's against Mississippi which won handily last year. Then the Tigers go to Worcester, Mass., to meet Holy Cross. The 250-piece band, the private airplane, and maybe even "Mike" the Tiger mascot will be left behind.

The schedule: Sept. 30—Mississippi; Oct. 7—Holy Cross at Worcester; Oct. 14—Rice; Oct. 21—Loyola (New Orleans); Oct. 28—Vanderbilt at Nashville; Nov. 4—Tennessee; Nov. 11—Mississippi State; Nov. 18—Auburn; Dec. 2—Tulane at New Orleans.

Kavanaugh Out to Gain National Recognition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—Ken Kavanaugh, tall Louisiana State University end whose name is a synonym for pass receiving, is out to add a few more cares to the heads of rival coaches this season.

With his senior year coming up, Kavanaugh is getting ready for what he hopes will be the best season of a brilliant career which already has seen him make the All-Southeastern team two successive times.

Goal

An All-America berth, the dream of every player who wears a college football uniform, is Kavanaugh's goal this season. His standout performances during his sophomore and senior seasons indicate strongly that if his playing is as improved over last fall as it is expected to be he will be hard to beat out for one of the All-America end positions.

He led the South in pass receiving and his team in scoring during the 1938 campaign. Scoring five touchdowns and one extra point on passes, he caught a total of 17 aerials for 298 yards, averaging 29.8 yards per game and 17.53 yards per pass.

His brilliant performances during the 1937 season earned him the honor of being the only sophomore on the All-Southeastern eleven that year. He caught four touchdown passes that fall and scored a fifth, with a spectacular 100-yard return of a Rice fumble recovered in the air on his own goal line.

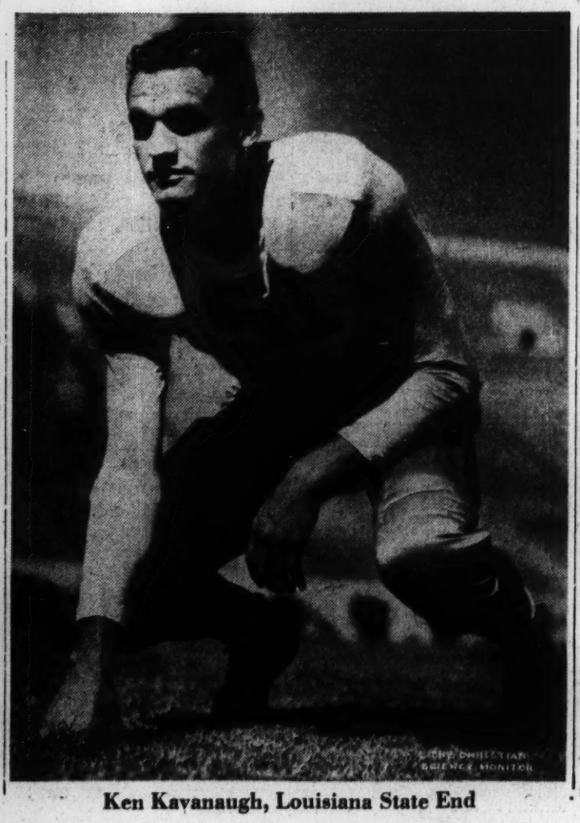
310 on 11 Passes

During his sophomore season, Kavanaugh led the nation in average yardage gained per pass, making a total of 310 yards on 11 passes. With 61 points already to his credit, the 203-pound end has a good chance of tallying 100 during his college football career, a record few ends have equalled.

Coach Bernie Moore, whose Gaynell Tinsley was the outstanding college end in the nation in 1935 and 1936, believes Kavanaugh is "one of the greatest pass receivers of all time."

Kavanaugh spends his spring afternoons harassing college pitchers. He batted .341 on Louisiana State's 1939 Southeastern Conference championship baseball team and did a great job of right fielding.

The L. S. U. star, a handsome, curly-haired chap who towers 6 feet 3 inches into the air, is taking an arts and science course in school but hasn't decided what he will do after graduation.



Ken Kavanaugh, Louisiana State End

Hockey League To Operate As Usual for Fans

DETROIT, Sept. 21 (AP)—Officials of the National Hockey League decided yesterday at their annual meeting that no change would be made in 1939-40 plans because of the European war and the complications it may cause in Canada.

President Frank Calder, Montreal, said he understood some players already had enlisted in Canadian units but that the league policy would be to "carry on" indefinitely.

Canadian conscription does not seem to be an immediate likelihood, Calder said. If that development must be faced the league still will attempt to operate with the best personnel it can muster, he declared.

The same seven clubs will make up the league this season. They are New York Rangers and Americans, Montreal Canadiens, Chicago Black Hawks, Detroit Red Wings, Toronto Maple Leafs and Boston Bruins. All were represented at the meeting.

It was decided to hold a benefit game for the family of Babe Siebert, veteran star and playing coach of the Canadiens who passed on this summer.

One rule change was made. The penalty shot distance was reduced from 30 to 28 feet.

Duke Aiming for Unbeaten Season With Veteran Stars

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—Duke's Blue Devils can't expect to go on forever with one perfect season after another, but they have a glowing chance of making it two unbeaten regular campaigns in a row this year.

That's a large order of Wallace Wade's big blue club, with Colgate, Pittsburgh and Syracuse coming up on successive Saturdays starting Oct. 7, but Blue Devil boosters here are banking on it.

They see the biggest threat in Georgia Tech's Yellow Jackets, who are always tough in Atlanta and toughest when the Dukes are flying high. They spoiled one unbeaten mark for Wade in 1933.

Four Fine Ends

It takes only a quick glance at the squad of 49 working in the big pine-bordered bowl here to tell that the Blue Devils are going to be hard to get along with.

Here is what Wade has to work with:

Four fine ends, Willard (Bolo) Perdue, who blocked a punt to beat Pitt last year, Bill Bailey, Leonard Darnell, and Jim Marion, all lettermen.

Two letterman tackles, Alex Winterson and Tony Ruffa, who kicked the goal that gave Duke its short-lived lead over Southern California in the last Rose Bowl game; and seven reserves headed by Bob McDonough, 200-pound sophomore.

Letterman Guards

Two letterman guards, Capt. Allen (Sweetpea) Johnson and Frank Ribar, a converted tackle, and seven more understudies.

At center, Wade will misss redheaded Dan Hill, but he has Gordon Burns and Spencer Robb up from the reserves and Aubrey Gill a sophomore who likely will be getting the starting job before the season is half over.

The net result will be a typical Wade-coached forewall, a straight line forming the hardest distance goalward between two given points.

But in the backfield, the Dukes will pack more wallop. Not so good defensively as the 1938 secondary that shut out all opponents until Southern California scored in the last minute to win the Rose Bowl battle 7-3, this year's backs will be faster, more versatile and there will be more of them.

In the first backfield are the triple threat brothers George and Wes McAfee. Easy Eaves, veteran blocking back, and Roger Robinson, full. In the second quartet are Steve Lach, George Bokinsky, Jap Davis and Carl Deane. Winston Siegfried, a sophomore hailed as one of the South's finest prospects, is running with the third squad, which gives one an idea.

Wade's comment as he views the line-up of talent: "It's too early to tell you whether we'll have a good team . . . we don't know anything, etc., etc."

The schedule:

Sept. 30 Davidson at Davidson, N. C.
Oct. 7 Colgate, Oct. 14 Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh, Oct. 21 Syracuse, Oct. 28 Wake Forest, Nov. 4 Georgia Tech at Atlanta, Nov. 11 Virginia Military at Lexington, Va., Nov. 18 North Carolina, Nov. 25 N. C. State at Raleigh.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P C
Di Maggio, Yankees	113	435	103	169	.389
Foxx, Red Sox	126	487	131	167	.358
Mise, Cardinals	139	526	98	185	.352
Johnson, Athletics	142	512	108	173	.338
P. Waner Pirates	114	412	58	138	.335
Medwick, Cardinals	140	557	90	185	.332

Home Runs

American League		National Legue	
Foxx, Red Sox	35	Ott, Giants	27
Greenberg, Tigers	31	Camilli, Dodgers	26
Williams, Red Sox	29	Mise, Cardinals	26

Runs Batted In

American League		National Legue	
Williams, R'd Sox	137	McCormick, Reds	117
Di Maggio, Yanks	122	Medwick, Cards	109
Greenb'rg, Tigers	106	Mise, Cardinals	100

Grads Accept

EDMONTON, Sept. 21 (CP)—Edmonton Grads have accepted the challenge of Wichita Thurstons for the Underwood Women's International Basketball Trophy, and will play the series later this month, Coach J. Percy Paige announced.

Previously it was indicated Grads, who now hold a 2-0 lead in the best-of-five series against Des Moines A. I. B., would cancel the Wichita series and disband.

Durocher Fined $25

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21 (AP)—Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, was fined $25 for refusing to leave the bench after being ejected from Tuesday's game with the Cardinals by Umpire George Magerkurth.

This brought the total of fines paid by Durocher to the league to $150.

Dugout Topics

By Bamil

Yanks Add Youth and Speed

Since starting his sensational victory string back three years ago, Joe McCarthy has made three outstanding shifts in his regular Yankee line-up and, indeed, the rest of the American League must shudder at the realization that each change has added youth and speed to the four-time title winners.

When McCarthy opened the 1936 World Series against Carl Hubbell and the Giants at the historic Polo Grounds, he fielded Joe Di Maggio, George Selkirk and Jake Powell on the picket line, with Lou Gehrig, Tony Lazzeri, Frankie Crosetti and Red Rolfe around the infield, and Bill Dickey behind the bat.

Keller Over Powell

Young Charley Keller, possessing great natural ability, has replaced Powell in the outfield. Jake may get in there occasionally, but the former University of Maryland star is McCarthy's pet choice. He will be ready when the next World Series opens in the stadium that borders on the Harlem River one week from next Wednesday. Keller is easily the more consistent of the two with a bat in his hands.

Lazzeri, at his peak, was a picture on a ball field. When that big money was involved, "Push-em-up" was worth a king's ransom. But the Joe Gordon of today is a greater player at the keystone bag than was Tony during that '36 campaign and the classic which followed. Flash has youth in his favor. He could run circles around the Italian and is a home run threat. Babe Dahlgren, who has replaced Gehrig, will never be the man that Lou was. And yet, the Dahlgren of today is an improvement over the Gehrig of a year ago, because of existing circumstances. Lou was merely a shell of his former self going through the motions in 1938.

Youth Joins Staff

McCarthy, also, has shuffled his mound corps with favorable results. Ruffing, Gomez, Sundra, Pearson, Murphy and Hadley are still on the Yankee pay roll, but in place of Broaca, Walter Brown, Kleinhans, Malone and Wicker, the manager has such promising upstarts as Donald and Russo, and the veteran Hildebrand. Andrews, Vance, Stine and Ferrell have come and gone since that distant '36 race. Ruffing and Gomez will get the preference in the coming classic series against either the Reds or Cardinals, but Donald and Russo, McCarthy's babies, may take the play away from their more experienced mates—just as Gordon and Bob Feller did in the All-Star game last July.

Regardless of what many grandstand managers think, Joe McCarthy deserves plenty of flowers for his guidance at the Yankee helm. The New York stadium may be well stocked with first class material, but the McCarthy influence has unquestionably been a major factor in the monopolizing gestures of this great outfit. It must be that way, because smart ball players will tell you so. Without Marse Joe the champs would win a flock of games, of course. But under a less competent general they might never have been the first American League club in history to annex four flags uninterrupted.

Handles Pitchers

McCarthy, for one thing, is gifted in handling pitchers. This season when he was not getting the desired results from Pearson and Hildebrand, Joe picked his spots and brought along Donald and Russo. Less expert maneuvering of these young hurlers could have brought disaster to the champs. The skipper further took care that his aces, Ruffing and Gomez, were not worked in the bull pen, nor used without proper rest. Sundra, who in the past had lost his sense of direction with a ball in his fist, has developed into a steady winner this year. McCarthy saw that certain hurlers were effective against certain clubs and he mapped out a plan accordingly.

Just one more thought about McCarthy. At the time when the Red Sox were riding high and talking of a World Series at Fenway Park, the Yankee manager carried on a missionary campaign among his men that few persons outside of the organization heard about. Off the field, he talked individually and collectively with his players, assuring them that victory or defeat hinged upon their confidence. He reminded them that they still were the best outfit in the circuit, but that rewards of another October series would not be forthcoming unless they kept hustling—kept pushing ahead with the great balanced power which was theirs. For a while, it must have taken firm convincing. But that McCarthy eventually won his point is proven by the American League standing.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Bucky Walters, Reds—Scattered six hits, and in ninth inning got hit by a pitched ball to score run that beat Phillies for his 26th victory.

Carl Hubbell, Giants—His eight-hit pitching subdued Cubs without an earned run.

Frank Hayes, Athletics—Tripled in 13th inning and beat throw to plate on an infield grounder for winning run against Tigers.

Mel Harder, Indians—His six-hit pitching beat Senators to give Cleveland undisputed possession of third place in American League.

Bob Harris, Browns—Worked nine innings in relief, spacing four hits, to lead St. Louis to 16-inning victory over Red Sox.

George Selkirk, Yankees—Singled with bases loaded and hit homer with one on to lead attack against White Sox.

Stu Martin, Cardinals—His home run with two on was climax of five-run eighth inning that crushed Dodgers.

Case Retires

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—George Washington Case, young Senator outfielder, has retired for the season. His right arm has gone bad.

With 51 stolen bases to his credit, the young Senator outfielder is far ahead of anyone else in the American or National League.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	87	54	.617
St. Louis	85	57	.600
Chicago	79	66	.545
Brooklyn	74	65	.532
New York	70	70	.500
Pittsburgh	65	76	.461
Boston	59	79	.428
Philadelphia	44	96	.314

Results Sept. 20

Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 10, Brooklyn 4.
New York 4, Chicago 2.
Boston at Pittsburgh, postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	101	43	.701
Boston	83	60	.580
Cleveland	80	63	.559
Chicago	79	64	.552
Detroit	73	69	.514
Washington	63	82	.434
Philadelphia	53	91	.368
St. Louis	41	101	.289

Results Sept. 20

New York 8, Chicago 6.
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 4. (13 inns.)
St. Louis 11, Boston 8. (16 inns.)
Cleveland 7, Washington 2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Patty Berg defeated Marian Miley, 2 up, and Estelle Lawson Page beat Peggy Graham, 8 and 7, in semifinal round of national women's golf tourney.

Five Years Ago

Paul Dean, St. Louis Cardinals, pitched no-hit, no-run game against Brooklyn in the second game of doubleheader after his brother Dizzy had blanked Dodgers with three hits.

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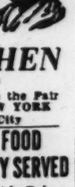

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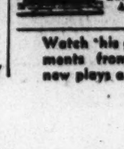

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The City of the Four Winds

A Tale of New York One Hundred Years Ago

By Emma Gelders Sterne

Chapter Twelve

Seated demurely by her father, on the way to Captain Jones's dinner party, Kathleen listened vaguely to his eulogies of her newly acquired homeland. Her thoughts were on Mrs. Post, and the doubtful welcome that lady would be giving her. It was for Mrs. Post that Kathleen had studied the fashions in Godey's Lady's Book, in the stationer's shop, so earnestly. For her, she had parted her red hair in the middle and plaited the ends tightly, to conceal the wayward curling. For her, she had left off the reticule with her mother's scissors and thimble dangling, and put new ribbons on her bonnet.

Sitting beside her father in the rented gig she felt very grown-up and presentable, very American, yet her thoughts kept reverting to that awful moment when Mrs. Post had flounced out of the cabin leaving threats of the orphanage to linger like an echo. After all, though Patrick McGilvray had returned, they were still an immigrant family living in an abandoned tool shed.

The girl need not have worried. Mrs. Post was one of those women who are only too glad to participate in any successful undertaking. Since all had turned out so happily she forgot that she had been opposed to any part of the venture.

"Such a dear little house," she told Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Rollins when they met before dinner in the parlor, "quite like a doll's house—and such superior people."

"The Captain speaks quite highly of the Irishman," Mrs. Rollins sank down in a rocker, exhausted from the effort of packing the last of seven trunks required to transport the Rollins wardrobe on their summer excursion to Boiling Springs.

"I have a vast curiosity to see him, though I don't much care for foreigners—except of course visitors," she amended hastily, as Sir Cedric came into the room.

The Rollinses were very anxious for Sir Cedric to accompany them down to the Virginia resort. They felt it would be a credit to them to have captured an Englishman with a title and they wanted him to see the true American aristocracy to be found exclusively in Virginia.

Mrs. Rollins beckoned him to her and whispered urgently, "My husband simply won't let you return to England thinking New York is typical of America . . . this noisy sprawling island, so full of the evidences of so-called progress! The streets littered with railways, and the rivers just as bad with steam ferries like floating foundries."

Mr. Green Explodes

This last allusion brought a grateful nod from Nathan Green, who occupied the horse-hair settee by the window. There was a rustle as he looked over the top of his paper and said belligerently.

"They're not going to get away with steam engines! There was a meeting in Tammany Hall this afternoon where speakers showed the danger of explosions. And the blacksmiths passed resolutions against the new locomotives, threatening to usurp the place of horses and against the influx of immigrants, taking the bread out of the mouths of honest Americans!"

"Sh-sh," said Mrs. Martin, "here comes the Captain with his guests, the McGilvrays. What a pretty girl! You didn't mention, Mrs. Post, that she was such a beauty!"

But Mr. Green was too full of his subject to be easily silenced. Even after dinner was announced, he carried the talk to the table.

"The country is blowing up like a balloon," he said, tucking his napkin in the lower end of his waistcoat. "Two thousand immigrants a month. Blowing up like a balloon, it will burst like a balloon and all the new-fangled notions with it!"

Johnny looked uncomfortably at the McGilvrays but Patrick was not abashed by the talk of immigrants.

"Two thousand a month! What a grand place is America!"

"Won't you have some oyster pie," Mrs. Martin liked to keep the dishes moving. Like all fashionable housewives, she had the soup, fish, meat and fowl on the table all at once, the puddings, tarts and cheese to follow. There was a great passing back and forth of dishes, platters and soup tureens, a confusion that was accepted as necessary to dining. The conversation flowed over and around it.

"There's no R in May," Mrs. Rollins refused the oysters when they came in her direction. "I'm told you must never eat oysters in a month that has no R in it."

"Then, madam, there should be a change in the calendar. A month without an R has no right in the year." The Captain gallantly served Kathleen before helping himself.

The Captain's Humor

"Change the calendar? You know you could hardly do that!" Sir Cedric was apt to take the Captain's jokes too literally.

"And why not?" The artist and inventor Mr. Samuel Morse spoke with mock seriousness. "It's a free country, isn't it?" Since his return from Washington there was a tinge of sadness, of disillusionment, in his gentle voice that did not belong there.

"Ah, there you have the peculiar fallacy of self-government." Sir Cedric spoke condescendingly.

"I doubt if we shall be changing the calendar," Morse explained.

"I wouldn't be surprised to see it tried," the Englishman persisted. "You Americans have a very exaggerated notion about what your country can do, about what it will become. Take New York, now—all those streets laid out, the wilderness mapped between here and Harlem. And the railroad. Begging your pardon. Captain Jones, but you must admit it is a railroad that goes nowhere."

"It hasn't at its northern extremity any grand destination, and yet," the Captain began mildly, "the company finds the summer business so brisk that it has ordered two new loco-motives. . . ."

Patrick looked up thoughtfully. "There's a young man in the news office where I'm working, a queer young man that puts things in a way you remember them! 'At any period,' he said this morning, 'one nation must lead, one land be the hope of the future.' Talking of America."

"To have faith in the future you must have confidence in the present." The Captain showed his faith by taking one more slice of ham before the platters were removed from the table.

"That might have been true twenty years ago," Mr. Green agreed. "When I was growing up that would have been incontrovertible. We had a country then where a man could make a living."

Progress in the Balance

"Faith, and I passed the Croton Dam coming down from the north country," Patrick McGilvray said. "Tremendous it is, simply tremendous!"

Mrs. Post beamed across the table at Mrs. Rollins, as if to say, "I told you, very superior people."

"And the worst of the lot," Mr. Green looked at the Captain, "are the steam trains."

Captain Jones laughed good-naturedly. "They're not beautiful. I'll grant you. But they satisfy something in us. I went at the rate of twenty miles an hour this morning . . . as fast as a pigeon can fly, or faster!"

"An engine exploded in Baltimore last month," insisted Mr. Green. "The populace got so mad they tore up the tracks for half a mile!"

"They'll be laid again. Not even accidents can stop the railroads." The Captain spoke with a quiet confidence.

"They will be stopped." The certainty of the other man seemed to antagonize the shipbuilder. He pounded the table until Mrs. Martin feared for her new Staffordshire dessert plates with views of New York painted on them. She peered down to see which scene Mr. Green had before him. There was the Harbor, and Castle Garden, the Park Theater, City Hall and Columbia College. None really that she could bear to part with.

Fortunately for the lady's peace of mind and for the china, her boarder grew suddenly quiet. He had conceived a plan that would show once and for all the impracticability of travel by steam.

"I'll race your loco-motive," he said to the Captain, "from Harlem to the City Hall with a coach and four and as many passengers as you please to name. I'll back the horses to beat your engine."

"But, Mr. Green," the Captain began, "my engine made twenty miles an hour this morning!"

"And yesterday she didn't go at all," Mr. Green answered. "I know what I'm doing. Will you race, sir?"

Captain Jones flushed. "I will, sir." A race such as this he felt would afford evidence to the public of the expediency of using locomotives on railroads. If he won—and he must win—New York would be safe for "progress."

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Captain Jones's dinner party to celebrate the reunion of Timothy McGilvray with his children was a great occasion. Kathleen and Timothy McGilvray, with their younger brother and sisters, had taken refuge in a shanty on the outskirts of New York to await their father's arrival, the boat that had brought them from Ireland having sailed without him. Jonathan Post, who met Timothy in school, had persuaded his mother and Captain Zachary Humphries Jones, a retired pirate, to befriend the children. It was Jonathan's idea, too, to advertise for Patrick in the Tribune, and this had brought about the reunion.

Photograph by Courtesy of The Downtown Gallery, New York

An Angel Fish, a Ceramic by Carl Walters

A Sidewalk Toy-Maker in China

The dancing, morning sunlight began to attract adults as well as children to the street. It was early in the morning and it was Sunday, but such a bright, cheering morning would rouse even the sleepy-heads from their beds. To the Chinese, every sunny day is a holiday.

On the sidewalk, squatting down comfortably as only a Chinese could squat, there was a pleasant-looking man, dark and thin. His mouth betrayed his good humor. He wore simple Chinese coat and trousers. His felt hat and leather shoes showed a cosmopolitan taste. In all probability, there was not one silver coin in his pocket, but that did not prevent him from smiling, for the sun was warm and friendly that morning, and he knew he could have a whole sunny day to earn his meals.

Beside him lay bunches of palm-leaf. His knife, the only tool he used, slit the leaf into long, narrow strips. Then his fingers worked rapidly, twisting and weaving, tying and making knots. In less than ten minutes, there stood before him two unusually life-like toys; one represented three grasshoppers, the other a little bird in the act of swallowing a grasshopper.

An Eager Audience

Scarcely were these toys finished when along came a small boy. The child squealed with delight upon seeing these playthings, and called loudly to his big sister. Before she could learn what it was all about, other children in the vicinity, attracted by this little fellow's shouts, came running. Soon, the toy-maker was surrounded entirely, not only by children but by adults as well.

Those two toys were immediately sold to youngsters accompanied by their seniors, who were probably only too glad to spend a few cents to keep their wards quiet and contented, for the rest of that morning. Besides, they themselves were curious, and wanted to watch the toy-maker work. The average Chinese is a most curious fellow. If you should look inside your pocket-book on the sidewalk for more than two minutes, you would probably find one or more perfectly harmless Chinese peering into your pocket-book with you. A good-sized crowd began to gather around him. Inside of half-an-hour, he had made and sold no less than fifteen of these toys, no two of them alike.

Toys Without Price

Now, not all of the children there had the price of these toys, nor had many a father or an uncle the coins to pay for them. The eager crowd of little watchers, nevertheless, hoped for the best. Some of them squatted close to the toy-maker and followed his every move. One of them, a little girl, timidly picked up a strip of the palm leaf and imitated the toy-maker's work. She was vastly relieved and encouraged by the smiles the toy-maker gave her. And she, after struggling for fully 10 minutes, succeeded in making something with the leaf. Other youngsters crowded closer and began to follow the little girl's example. The toy-maker indulgently helped these enthusiasts for a while, then stood up to stretch himself. Having made a nice profit, he could afford to make these children happy that lovely Sunday morning. **Kai Ying Li.**

The toy-maker's fingers worked rapidly, twisting, weaving and tying

Flower Thoughts

Sweet-peas dressed in taffeta
Bend on green stems, thin and tall,
Ready for the flower-ball!
Morning-glories white and blue
Look like fairy horns to me,
Shining in the morning dew.
The pansy with her little cap
Is quiet and quaint . . . a perfect lady,
Growing where it's cool and shady.
Dandelions as they grow
Look like powder-puffs, you know.
They dust a gold that's soft and thin
On your cheek and under-chin.
The Violet, so sweet and shy,
Is like a bit of sunset blue
Fallen from a summer sky.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

The toy-maker displays his creations

Tide-Marks Where Tyranny Passed

In England many strange and picturesque customs survive from olden times, none more interesting than those which still form part of the routine of the Houses of Parliament.

Did you know, for instance, that the King may not enter the House of Commons? Nor may the royal wishes on any matter be referred to by a Member when addressing the House. Should a Member do so, he would be stopped by cries of "Order!" and would be reprimanded by the Speaker, or the Chairman of the House.

These customs have their roots in antiquity and survive as reminders of some right or liberty granted to Parliament. Peculiar as they mostly are, their reason for existence is usually clearly indicated. The refusal to admit the King to the House of Commons, for instance, arose from the desire of the House to form its own opinions, without influence or interference from the Throne, and by barring the door of the Chamber to the King's Messenger today, when he comes to summon the Commons to the House of Lords, the right of the Commons is maintained.

Armed Forces Banned

This Messenger is called the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and as he approaches the Lower House, he is preceded by the cry, "Way for the Black Rod!" When he reaches the door of the Commons, however, it is banged in his face! He then knocks with his ebony staff of office, and the Serjeant-at-Arms looks through the grill to see who is there. The Messenger then announces that he craves admittance, and the Speaker signs to the Serjeant-at-Arms to open the door.

In the same way, troops may not come within a stated distance of the Houses of Parliament because, in olden times, the King used sometimes to try to get his own way by force of arms. In refusing to allow troops near the buildings, Parliament reaffirms its right to make laws without interference or coercion from outside. When it is necessary, in the case of reviews and processions, for troops to come within the precincts of Parliament, they must first obtain permission from the Speaker, as head of the House of Commons.

Most people are familiar with the tall tower which houses Big Ben, but few may know that it also houses a prison. It is rarely used as a prison nowadays, but it perpetuates the fact that the Serjeant-at-Arms has the power to arrest an offender without appeal to the courts of law, and that he may call upon anyone—military or civil—to help him make an arrest.

In "Another Place"

When referring to the Upper House, the Commons never call it by its rightful title, the "House of Lords," but speak of it as "another place." When, for instance, at the opening of Parliament, the Speaker is summoned from the Commons to the Upper House to hear the King's Speech, he returns afterwards to the Lower House and informs the Members—as if they had no idea where he had been—that this or that procedure had been followed "in another place." This is because the Commons do not officially admit that the House of Lords even exists!

Everyone has heard of Guy Fawkes who, on Nov. 5, 1605, attempted to blow up the Houses of Parliament. The failure of the plot is commemorated each year by the letting off of fireworks and by the burning of "guys." It is not so well known, however, that on the morning of the opening of Parliament, the ceremony of searching the House is carried out faithfully and with much pomp.

At ten o'clock in the morning, a party of Warders composed of Yeomen, or "Beefeaters" as they are sometimes called, gathers in the Princes Chamber where they are joined by four Marshalmen in frock-coats and top hats, the Engineer of the Palace of Westminster, an Inspector of the Parliamentary Police, and other officials. When they are assembled, the Yeoman Usher and the Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain enter, and the old candle-lanterns are lit. The order is then given to search the House.

Through the galleries, corridors and basement go the Yeomen in their splendid uniforms of gold and red, ignoring the electric light, and poking their lanterns into every nook and corner. When they have satisfied themselves that no Guy Fawkes is hiding on the premises, the search ends and a message is sent to the Sovereign announcing that it has been well and truly made. Then, after refreshment has been taken, the Yeomen return to duty at the Tower of London.

Another survival of the days of plot and counter-plot is seen in the custom, still in force, that no Member, including the Prime Minister himself, may lock any door in the house, all having access to every room in both buildings, including rooms used for committee meetings of important or even secret nature. Courtesy alone prevents Members from intruding.

Preserved Ground

There is, nevertheless, one part of the House of Commons upon which no one may set foot. This place is known as the Floor of the House. Officials who come to Westminster to transact business in the House may not pass the bar onto the floor. A foot may not even cross the line of this bar.

When a messenger has occasion to call a Member to the telephone or give him some message he may have to resort to strange antics before he can reach his man without treading on this preserved ground. Two red lines woven into the carpet on the floor at sword lengths apart, are reminders of the old days when disagreements over a debate in the House led to duels, instead of words as they do today.

A. C.

Let's Compete Again

Girls and boys who read The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one for the best letter or essay chosen from those sent in by girls and boys from 15 to 17 years of age; one for the best submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 14 years of age and one for the best sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet. Manuscripts submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years old should be from 200 to 300 words. Those submitted by children under 12 years old should be from 150 to 200 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of the month will be considered as entries for the month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

Artificial Suns

Years and years ago, people dipped rushes into oil and burned them as their only artificial light. Then came candles—very smoky candles at first, but one of the greatest boons ever given to mankind—followed after hundreds of years by a much superior brand made of tallow. Then came new kinds of oil lamps, gas illumination, and finally electricity.

Now, however, something entirely new may come about, something that will startle even those who take scientific wonders for granted. A famous firm of electric lampmakers has been experimenting with an air-cooled mercury discharge lamp that is literally like a little sun. You can believe it or not, but this new lamp is said to have the brightness of nearly one seventh that of the sun.

In a word, this lamp will be a kind of artificial sun. It is said in all seriousness that with one of these lamps mounted at a height of between half a mile and a mile above the earth, it will be possible to illuminate a whole town.

Just think what that would mean! No street lamps, no lamps or lights in houses, no motorcar lights, and no torches. Simply by turning a switch at lighting-up time, a town could be illuminated from one end to the other.

So far, nothing has been suggested as to how these amazing lamps can be suspended above a town, but no doubt specially constructed balloons could be employed for the purpose.

Little Blue River

Silvery birch trees bend above you,
Silver-gray the beeches stand,
And the sky-blue water ripples
Over silver sand;

Over slate as smooth as marble,
Blue-gray, like a shadowed floor,
At the shallow place for wading
Near the shore.

Sparkling quartz in shattered fragments
Forms a spreading crystal bowl,
Where minnows dart like living commas
In a silvery shoal.

ANNIE E. MOORE

Ark in London Represents Many Nations

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts has become the proud possessor of an ark.

Unlike the Ark of Noah's day, whose door had to be kept tightly shut, this modern Ark has a door of friendship which is flung wide to admit Girl Guides of all nations. It is, in fact, a hostel, the first hostel to be opened in London in connection with the Association, consisting of two old houses in Palace Street, Westminster, which have been thrown into one in order to accommodate 22 residents.

Above the door flies the Guides' blue international flag, waving a welcome to all who come that way. Inside is found a delightfully decorated sitting-room with cozy chairs and fireside bookcases; a modern dining-room with light, birchwood furniture and brightly colored stools; a jolly kitchen with warm red floor and ivory painted cupboards; simple bedrooms furnished with charming curtains, rugs and bedspreads, presented to the Ark by friends, including gifts sent from France, Lithuania, South Africa and Ireland; and an excellent "Camp-Room" for visitors who may not be able to pay the moderate terms charged for the other rooms.

You *Could*
Make Your Own

But aren't you glad you don't have to! Rugs on display today at stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are so varied they give the shopper a hundred and one new ideas for home decoration.

Commerce and Finance

Leaders Told Chaotic Conditions May Follow Abnormal War Boom

Business and Industry

Fair Food Prices, No Profiteering, Farm Council Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt and the Agricultural Advisory Council were in agreement that farm prices should rise to "fair levels," but that there should be no food profiteering in this country as a result of the European war.

Answering a letter by Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, urging that there be no restrictive legislation which would cause the "exploitation of agriculture," Mr. Roosevelt said the problem "just now" was to get farm prices up to fair levels, keep them there, and prevent profiteering. Mr. Cannon made public the President's letter.

No Runaway Prices

Coincidentally, the Agricultural Advisory Council, closing a two-day conference with Secretary Henry Wallace and other Agriculture Department officials, asserted in a statement that American consumers need have "no fear" of shortages or "runaway" prices. The council, like President Roosevelt, commented that farm prices still were low. Whatever was done to prevent profiteering and maintain ample supplies should "be done through voluntary means without regimentation," it said.

The council, created by Mr. Wallace at the suggestion of the President, is composed of 30 representatives of farming, grocery, dairy, clothing, meat packing, transportation, banking and labor.

Mr. Cannon, in his letter to the President, said that if price fixing were imposed on the farmer, it should, in fairness, also be imposed on industry from which the farmer buys. He also urged, in connection with the general emergency situation, that a farm spokesman be named to the War Resources Board.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, meanwhile, a further slackening of retail food price increases.

In a special survey of food commodities which shot upward after the outbreak of war in Europe, the bureau said staple food prices increased only from 1 to 2 per cent in the week of Sept. 12 to 19.

The bureau said current prices averaged from 10 to 15 per cent higher than they were August 15, although some commodities in various cities were up as much as 50 per cent over mid-August.

Letter to Cannon

Mr. Roosevelt's reply to Mr. Cannon follows:

"I am in complete agreement with your attitude that the interests of agriculture should be given equal consideration with the interests of other industries in dealing with any situation growing out of this crisis. From information given me, farm prices are still considerably below parity and need to go higher to give a fair return to producers.

"I think our problem just now is a double one—to do all we can to get farm prices up to fair levels and to keep them there, and at the same time to prevent profiteering at the expense of the consumer. On the one hand, I think this requires continuation of the farm program so that we will be in a position to take the fullest advantage of every opportunity to increase farm income. On the other, I believe it includes the assurance that the consuming public, and not the profiteer, will get the benefit of the ample supplies that we now have and will continue to have.

"It may be possible that a representative of the Agricultural Advisory Council will be able to serve on the War Resources Board.

"I want to thank you for so forcefully calling this very important matter to my attention."

English Bank to Pay Regular Dividend

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The little old lady of Threadneedle Street—the Bank of England—serenely conducting business as usual, declared today the same dividend of 6 per cent, less tax, which has been paid twice every year since 1923.

The bank's profits for the half year ended Aug. 31 were reported at £633,923 (about $2,494,487 at today's rate of exchange) "after making provision for all contingencies." The profit for the same half year in 1938 was £633,727.

The announcement was made at what is known as the "general court" of the bank.

When one director praised the decision to pay the dividend despite the war and said "expenses are going up in every direction," Montagu Norman, Governor, said with his usual loquacity: "They are."

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Prospectus on request
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FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
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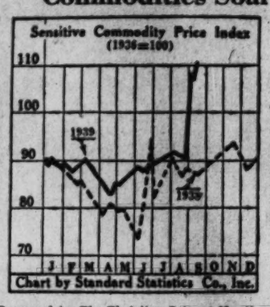
Prices of Sensitive Commodities Soar



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The extent of the recent movement in the Standard Statistics Company sensitive commodity price index is shown on the accompanying chart. The index is now approximately 50 per cent above the July, 1938, low.

$66,582,000 Issue Of N. Y. Power Goes To Insurance Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Power & Light Corp., a subsidiary of the Niagara Hudson Power Corp., has completed negotiations with a group of insurance companies for the private placement of $66,582,000 of 25-year first mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds to redeem a like amount of 4½ per cent obligations. The report said this action followed the inability of the company to obtain a satisfactory amount of exchanged bonds under an offer made to bondholders Aug. 30.

Under the original plan the company offered new 3⅜ per cent first mortgage bonds to holders of the 4½s on a par-for-par exchange basis. At the same time it was announced that arrangements had been completed for the sale to a group of insurance companies of not more than $41,000,000 of an issue of 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds at 106½. This financing arrangement was contingent only on the ability of the company to raise sufficient funds to call the entire $66,582,000 issue of 4½s at 104.60.

The exchange offer expired Sept. 20 and according to reports a relatively small proportion of the $22,582,000 of 4½s required to make the plan effective had been exchanged.

Company officials plan to take immediate steps necessary to obtain approval of the new financing schedule by the Public Service Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Almost immediately after the exchange offer was made, and the insurance companies had agreed to pay 106½ for the 3½ per cent securities, the European war broke out and high-grade bond prices suffered a severe decline. Under the latest arrangement the 4½s will be called for redemption, and the insurance companies, in taking over the entire new issue, are to obtain much better terms than previously agreed to. The price to be paid by the insurance companies for the entire issue is approximately 104, or a yield of 3.50 per cent.

Lake Superior Ore Use Rises Sharply

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported that consumption of Lake Superior ore during August totaled 3,775,132 gross tons, highest for any month since October, 1937, when 4,203,873 tons were melted.

Last month's figure compared with consumption of 3,143,337 tons in July and 2,076,819 tons in August last year. The Lake Superior ore consumed to date this year totals 23,889,355 tons, compared with 14,417,827 tons for the corresponding 1938 period.

The association said nine more melting furnaces were lighted during August, bringing to 111 the number in blast out of 189 available. The active furnaces also represent a record high since October, 1937, when 120 were in operation.

Ore on hand at furnaces as of Sept. 1 amounted to 28,365,093 tons and on Lake Erie docks 4,349,279 tons, highest to date this year Lower lake ore stocks totaled 28,507,243 tons Aug. 1 and 37,050,338 a year ago.

Currency Curbs Set By Cuba, Costa Rica

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Commerce Department reported new currency restrictions by Costa Rica and Cuba, two Latin-American countries whose foreign trade may be affected by the European war.

Costa Rica, said a Commerce Department report from the American Legation at San Jose, has limited the use of 80 per cent of its available foreign exchange to the purchase of essential foreign merchandise such as wheat and butter, and has rigidly limited the use of available foreign exchange for luxuries.

Cuba has increased the percentage of foreign exchange obtained by Cuban sugar exporters which must be turned over to the Government.

Cattle Imports From Canada

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The Department of Agriculture announced it had received word from Washington that imports of heavy Canadian cattle from July 1 to Sept. 9 totaled 50,073, representing 96.8 per cent of the third quarterly quota. Imports of calves from all countries from Jan. 1 to Sept. 9, totaled 99,876, representing 99.9 per cent of the annual quota.

Economist Lists Some Weaknesses In Trade Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Industrial companies in the United States were warned by speakers at the opening session of the 17th annual session of the National Industrial Advertisers Association here that chaotic conditions may follow an abnormal boom resulting from war orders. Over 1,000 attended the convention. Professor Raymond A. Moley spoke at the general luncheon at Manhattan Center.

Industrial advertisers were cautioned by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia against depending too much on war orders. Lionel D. Edie, President of Lionel D. Edie, Inc., financial consultants, said that there may be considerable disappointment over the size of the war orders coming to the United States.

John A. Zellers, Vice-President of Remington-Rand, Inc., reminded the listeners of the depression which followed the last great war and urged moderation by business.

Moley Sees U. S. in War

Professor Moley, in his talk, asserted that while the involvement of the United States in the European war is avoidable, this country will ultimately be drawn into it.

"Suffice it to say, that the longer the war lasts the more likely we are to be drawn in," he said, "and if we do not want to be drawn in our spiritual and mental defenses will have to be vastly more carefully built up than they are now."

Mr. Edie declared that 75 per cent of business leaders and economists are convinced that industrial output in a few months will reach 118 to 123 in the Federal Reserve Industrial Index. Industrial production, he said, is expected to attain a higher level than the best 1936-37 period and close to the best six months of 1928-29. However, one out of four, and he included himself in that group, do not believe the index will go beyond 110 to 112, and he suggested that companies make their plans on that basis, as it is easier to adjust operations upward than downward.

Mr. Edie enumerated a number of weaknesses in the present situation: 1—The important part which the inventory scramble has played in the present upturn; 2—lack of fundamental confidence among business men, with the war giving less assurance than previously that the New Deal will not be with us in 1940; 3—a rise in taxation, and 4—no important change in either labor legislation or in the national administration of such legislation.

A gain in South American trade will offset the loss of business with the blockaded nations, Mr. Edie said.

In discussing the attitude of Americans toward the European war, Professor Moley said:

War No Economic Benefit

"Our present sympathy for the Allies, coupled with the arguments sometimes heard that our going to war might solve a good many of our problems at home, such as abolishing unemployment and creating better business, are dangerous threats to our staying neutral and actually would be of no economic benefit to the country."

The former "brain-truster" declared that the importance of amending the Arms Embargo Act has been greatly exaggerated. Under present provisions, he said, we can supply both sides with steel, lead, oil, scrap iron, copper, coal, clothing, cotton and many other goods. Only implements of war are prohibited. For this reason, arguments that we must lift the embargo to help the Allies win the war, to keep up our own production or to keep our industries from migrating to Canada, are without real justification, the professor said.

He declared that the emergency session of Congress is faced with the widespread desire to aid the Allies in winning the war and yet keep this country out of the conflict. He opposed the lifting of the embargo.

Mr. Zellers, in his talk, asserted that "we stand to lose not only our economic equilibrium but our form of government if we allow ourselves to be caught in another great war. Let us bear in mind the examples of Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and other neutral countries and vigorously defend our neutrality in the face of Europe's complicated affairs."

Reich Withdrawal Of Bonds Allowed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission granted the German Government permission to withdraw its registration statement covering intended issuance of $73,000,000 of securities.

A Securities Commission official said this permission closed the commission's investigation into its own charges that the German Government had failed to give adequate financial information with the registration statement.

Road Authorized to Buy Certain Outstanding Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Illinois Central Railroad to use $351,700 annually—an amount previously earmarked for reducing its obligations to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—to purchase at the market price certain outstanding bonds.

Instead of paying 1 per cent annually on the $35,170,000 it owes the RFC, the Illinois Central now is permitted to buy in its bonds and pledge them with the RFC, as additional collateral.

Corporate Experience Shows War Leaves Trail of Deficits

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continuing the discussion on this page of the attitude of American business toward war, it should be said both for and against business men that their motives for wanting to stay out of war are far more selfish than they make them out to be.

Two leading business organizations, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, have both come out this week in favor of our staying out of war.

Both appeals were on a pretty high-flown basis. But people who, for that very reason, may not believe them, would do well to examine the record during the last war.

Effect on Corporate Profits

The following figures from the Treasury reports show how our entrance into the war affected corporate profits. The first column shows what the corporations earned before taxes. The second column shows the special war taxes. The third shows the deficits of those corporations that reported but were in the red. Unfortunately 1914 and 1915 figures are not entirely comparable with those later. But from 1916 on the figures are comparable. We declared war in 1917.

(In Millions of Dollars)

Year	Corporate net income	War and excess profits taxes	Corporate deficits
1914	3,960		
1915	5,310		
1916	8,795	173	687
1917	10,730	2,142	690
1918	8,362	3,189	690
1919	9,411	3,178	996
1920	7,903	1,635	2,039
1921	4,388	702	3,878

If the taxes and the deficits are subtracted from the earnings, the peak of net profits was in 1916—when we were not in the war. After that some $6,900,000,000 of war and excess profits taxes skimmed off the profits of the corporations. And when these taxes dwindled the depression replaced them as a drain on profits.

Even during the most profitable years about one third of all reporting corporations reported deficits. When it got down to 1921 about half reported in the red.

List of War Sufferers

A number of industries naturally couldn't look forward to war profits anyway; during the last war they had their supplies cut by the War Industries Board as nonessential industries. The automobile industry so suffered. The list of war-orphans is long, and if we actually went to war now the hand of the War Requisition Board would be heavy upon them.

Then there was the war experience of the railroads. They certainly should be counted out among those hoping for us to go into a war.

The utilities would find themselves asked to make heavy outlays for generating capacity a large part of which might be excess after peace.

The specific effect of our entry into the war on particular companies is of interest. Following, in millions of dollars, are the earnings of some of our leading corporations:

	1913	1916	1917	1918
Anaconda	16.7	50.8	34.3	20.9
Bethlehem	16.7	42.4	25.7	14.3
du Pont	30.6	78.3	45.9	39.3
General Electric	12.3	19.3	28.0	19.3
General Motors			30.3	13.9
Hercules Powder	4.6	16.3	8.4	1.8
Midvale		24.3	33.6	24.3
Phelps Dodge	9.7	22.0	16.9	10.3
U. S. Steel	50.6	240.3	199.0	113.3

What Blame 'Capital'

There wasn't much gain there. Curiously, General Electric's earnings rose in 1917, but the two munitions makers on the list, du Pont and Hercules, suffered a setback in earnings.

The other selfish interest of industry in our staying out of the war is political. It complains now of being run from Washington—in case of war it would be almost entirely run from there. There is a strong suspicion among industrialists that Washington would enjoy this added power and let it go very reluctantly, in contrast with the speed with which, between November and December 1918, almost all the desks in the War Industries Board were promptly deserted.

The stock market was a pretty good evidence of what war means to net profits. From November 1914 to the end of 1915 the Dow-Jones industrials advanced from 53.17 to 110.15. That was the wartime top. In 1917, the year we entered the war, a bear market carried this average down to 66. True, it rose to 119 in the post-armistice speculative boom, but then it plunged to 64 in 1921.

Much of the argument that "capital got us into the last war" is thus based on untrustworthy public memory.

And even the profits that war did produce were in much-inflated dollars.

There is also a notion that we lent so much to the Allies that we had to go in and save the loans.

Blames the "Intellectuals"

But the demand loans were secured; and in the months just before our entry the big Allied bond flotations were selling in the nineties. Nor were security-holders then, any more than now, influences with the Administration in Washington.

On April 14, 1917, about a week after we entered the war, the left-wing New Republic made some pregnant comments on who got us into the war.

It said,

"They (pacifist agitators) have seen a great democratic nation gradually forced into war, in spite of the manifest indifference of or relutance of the majority of its population; and they have rightly attributed the successful pressure to the ability of a small but influential minority to impose its will on the rest of the country. But the numerically insignificant class . . . does not consist of the bankers and the capitalists. Neither will they be the chief beneficiaries. . . . (They) have favored war, but . . . without realizing the extent to which it would injure their own interests, and their support has been one of the most formidable political obstacles to American participation. The effective and decisive work on behalf of war has been accomolished by an entirely different class—a class which must be comprehensively but solely described as the 'intellectuals.'"

Mass. Co-operative Bankers in Meeting

Co-operative bankers from all over Massachusetts have gathered at Swampscott, Mass., for the fifty-first annual convention of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, the central organization to which all of the 184 co-operative banks in the state belong.

The program for the convention which opened yesterday includes a series of talks, discussions, reports, and recommendations, "with a view to keeping the co-operative banks at their highly developed position of serving well the public in the encouragement of thrift through systematic saving and financing of homes on sensible, flexible plans developed by co-operative banks," according to Henry H. Pierce, chairman of the league's publicity committee.

Among the principal speakers at the business session this morning were Walter T. Chamberlain, president of the league; William P. Husband, Jr., State Commissioner of Banks, and William J. Fortune, Assistant Vice-President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

The afternoon program included an address by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long and an informal forum conducted by Lawrence H. Marston, Treasurer of the Malden Co-operative Bank.

A banquet is scheduled for this evening at which Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, will deliver the principal address. His Excellency, Governor Saltonstall and Mrs. Saltonstall will be the honor guests of the evening.

Seaboard Buys Equipment

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Seaboard Railway has purchased two seven-car streamline stainless steel trains from the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, the latter announced. Of all-chair car type and powered by diesel-electric locomotives, the trains will be operated between New York and Miami, beginning about Dec. 1.

Canada Tightens Its Control Over Securities Trade

OTTAWA (CP) — Additional regulations dealing particularly with non-resident-holders of Canadian and foreign securities in Canada, and Canadian residents holding foreign securities outside Canada, were issued following a meeting of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Non-resident holders of Canadian or foreign securities in Canada as on Sept. 15, the day before the control board was set up, will have no difficulty in obtaining licenses to export such securities for any purpose, so long as the board is satisfied as to ownership.

Non-residents who acquire foreign securities within Canada on and after Sept. 16, will be under the same restrictions and control as resident Canadians.

Additional Regulations

Following is the board's summary of the additional regulations: numbered 8 (A) to 13:

8. (A) A Canadian resident owning foreign securities on Sept. 15, 1939, located outside Canada, may, without any permit, sell such securities in the country in which they were held, reinvest the proceeds in the same country in other negotiable foreign securities and in the course of such trading in securities hold temporarily uninvested balances in such country.

(B) A resident holding foreign securities in Canada on Sept. 15, 1939, may apply to the board for a license to export the same and if this is obtained may sell and trade in such securities in the same manner as provided in (A).

(C) A resident holding foreign exchange on Sept. 15, 1939, may apply to the board for a permit to use the same for investing or trading in foreign securities in the manner above mentioned.

9. Any authorized dealer may, on behalf of the transferee of any securities which are located inside Canada, export such securities for the purpose of having a transfer effected outside Canada, upon condition that the securities are reimported by the same authorized dealer for his client.

10. (A) Non-residents holding foreign-currency deposits with an authorized dealer on Sept. 15, 1939, may obtain payment of the same outside Canada without a permit.

(B) Non-residents holding Canadian-currency deposits with any bank, savings bank, insurance company, trust or loan company, or other similar depositary on Sept. 15, 1939, may purchase foreign exchange by withdrawals from the same up to a total of 5,000 Canadian dollars. A permit will be necessary in each case for purchases over $100 and authorized dealers have authority to issue such permits. The depositary may sign the application for such a permit on behalf of its non-resident depositor.

Rule on Payments

11. No permit will be necessary for the payment in Canadian currency to a non-resident of any interest or dividend upon securities now or hereafter held by such non-resident, and any such payment may, without any permit, be converted into foreign exchange through the medium of an authorized dealer upon presentation of satisfactory evidence of ownership.

12. A payment of Canadian currency to or to the order of a non-resident by any bank, savings bank, insurance company, trust or loan company, or other similar depositary, in the course of a withdrawal from a Canadian currency deposit with such depositary by such non-resident does not require any permit.

13. Any company incorporated in Canada, which is a non-resident owned investment corporation within the meaning of the Income War Tax Act, shall be and be deemed to be a non-resident for the purpose of the foreign exchange control order.

Steel Users Place Big Orders to Avoid Expected Price Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Iron Age magazine reported the war steel buying wave barely had been checked by the announcement that prices would be maintained unchanged through the final three months of the year.

"The expectation that rising costs will force some steel companies to charge higher prices before the year end is causing steel users to protect themselves to the fullest possible extent," said the publication.

It added:

"Should higher prices come for the first quarter or sooner, steel companies would undoubtedly have difficulty in shipping all of the business on their books by Dec. 31. To guard against such a contingency, restrictions are being more forcefully applied.

"The avalanche of orders has so greatly swamped the operating and clerical forces of the steel companies that some of them may not know definitely for another week or two just what their delivery situation will be over the remainder of the year.

"Although export bookings have been small in comparison with domestic orders, the total sold for export since the first of the month is estimated to be well above 500,000 tons. Negotiations are in progress with the British for the sale of 200,000 tons of semi-finished steel.

"Canadian railroads, which have a $25,000,000 program, may be forced to place some orders in United States.

"Rail purchases total more than 100,000 tons, with about 50,000 tons in the offing. Repair programs embrace many thousands of cars, while inquiries have appeared for more than 11,000 new cars."

'Navy' Beans Unexpectedly Profitable to Growers

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—"Navy" beans, famed food of Army and Navy, are bringing unexpected profit to farmers.

Growers in California, harvesting about a third of the Nation's crop, are rejecting bids under $4.75 to $5 a 100-pound bag. Late last month buyers reluctantly had offered half of that.

Growers said their orders came from trade sources anticipating military demands because of the European war.

A gain of $1 a bag in bean prices adds $13,000,000 to the crop value.

C. & O. Reports Gain in Net

CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway announced August net income of $3,199,334 against $2,041,934 in August, 1938.

99 STOCKS
that should Benefit from a European War

The Standard Statistics Company has published an analysis of the outlook for securities in a war dominated market, including a list of 99 stocks in widely diversified lines of industry that should benefit from a European war.

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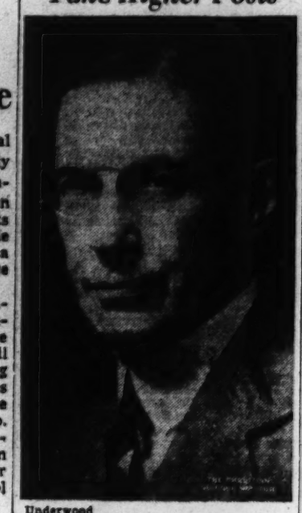
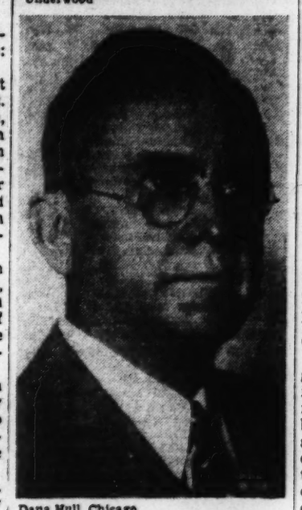


Underwood



Dana Hull, Chicago

Above: Frank S. Cunningham, President of Butler Brothers for 21 years, elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. Below: Thomas B. Freeman, elected Mr. Cunningham's successor as President. Mr. Freeman has been President and General Manager of Scott-Burr Stores Corp., a Butler subsidiary. Cecil D. Southard was named Vice-President and Director of Sales.

Government Cost Is Now at Highest Peace-Time Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The cost of government is now at its highest peacetime level, both absolutely and in proportion to the national income, according to the National Industrial Conference Board in a study, "New Levels in Governmental Expenditures, Taxation and Debt."

"Primarily because of the Federal pump-priming program announced in the Spring of 1938, Federal expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1939, reached a still higher peak," the board says.

"Judging from the latest available data for State and local governments, the aggregate expenditures of all governmental authorities in the United States for 1939 may be roughly estimated at $18,500,000,000 to $19,000,000,000."

The study finds that total tax collections have mounted to the unprecedentedly high level of $14,000,000,000 a year and while the trend in tax rates has been generally upward, the number of tax sources from which revenues are derived is larger than ever before.

The combined debt of all governments in the United States, Federal, state and local has shown a pronounced upward trend since 1930, the study points out.

"Combined interest payments by all governments in the United States are at the highest level in history. For the current year a total of approximately $1,800,000,000 is indicated."

The board estimates that the gross direct public debt is approximately $60,000,000,000, of which more than $40,000,000,000 is owed by the Federal Government exclusive of obligations of Federal agencies that its credit guarantees. At the beginning of the year the Federal contingent debt on this account amounted to $5,018,000,000.

In 1938, exclusive of increasing welfare expenditures, the cost of Federal Government showed a slight decline. In that year the cost of all governments is tentatively estimated at $16,800,000,000, including all social security expenditures.

The study was made under the direction of Lewis H. Kimmel of the conference board's division of industrial economics and is the second of three of the cost of government in recent years.

Engineering Awards 16 P. C. Below 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday totaled $69,348,000, a gain of 37 per cent from the previous week, but 16 per cent below a year ago, "Engineering News Record" reported.

Private construction spurted ahead, topping the previous week's total by 94 per cent and the same week a year ago by 154 per cent.

State and municipal contracts increased during the week, but were less than half as large as the corresponding week last year.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Total	$69,348,000	$50,472,000	$82,252,000
Private	26,917,000	13,836,000	10,564,000
State and m'cipal	31,533,000	23,634,000	64,237,000
Federal	10,898,000	13,012,000	7,451,000

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,700,000
Previous day's sales 2,142,690
1939 volume to date 138,514,046
1938 volume to date 190,764,323

Buying Increases And Many Stocks Show Good Gain

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—A brief but fast buying flurry, centering on rail equipments, aircrafts and specialties, gave the stock market an upward push today after the list had shown much hesitancy.

The turnabout came just after mid-day and selected issues, including many of the war babies that had lagged at the start, posted gains of 1 to 3 points. The ticker tape was late for a while, then activity died down appreciably. Near the final hour, dealings were exceptionally listless and prices were off from the best in most cases. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,700,000 shares.

Turning the tide, brokers said, were reports in the boardrooms that Congressional repeal of the arms embargo was now assured, despite prabability of considerable debate after the special session gets under way and the President addresses the body on the neutrality law.

News from European fronts was watched closely, but bulletins apparently failed to stir financial sentiment much either way. The main bolstering influence was seen in highly optimistic prospects for domestic business and industry.

Among climbing stocks were Pullman, Westinghouse, Airbrake, Eastman Kodak, du Pont, Johns-Manville, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, General Motors, Anaconda, Westinghouse Electric, and J. I. Case.

Supported for modest advances in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, American Gas, American Cyanamid "B" and Sherwin-Williams.

Bond Trend Downward

Downward currents in the bond market centered on U. S. Treasury and foreign dollar loans today, carrying six of the Treasury issues below par. Several active issues were down more than a point with the average for the whole list 5/8 point lower Trading was heavy.

The lower - than - face - value bonds were the 2s of 1947, the 2½s of 1949-53, and of 1950-52, and the 2¾s of 1956-59, of 1958-63 and of 1960-65.

Canadian and Buenos Aires bonds furnished virtually the sole bright spots in the steadily declining foreign list. Canada 4s recovered more than a point.

Corporate issues, with steels the principal exceptions, slumped minor fractions.

Among the few issues for which advances were recorded were Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, Alleghany 5s, and the always active Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s.

On the downside were International Telephone 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Texas Corp. 3½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, and Western Union 5s of '60.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
No West Elec pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Security Inv Tr	$1	Oct.	2	Sep. 20
Extra				
Am Tr (Charlotte)	$1	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Munsey Tr (Wash)	25c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 22
Do	25c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Irregular				
Burkhart (FF) Mfg Co (St Louis)	10c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Clipper Belt L	50c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 13
Interlake S S	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Special				
Chickasha Cot Oil	25c	..	Oct. 16	Sep. 27
Regular				
Am Bus Cr cl A	10c	..	Sep. 27	Sep. 19
Am Hard Rub pf	$2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 18
Am Tr (Charlotte)	$2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Arthur Realty Corp	$5	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 13
Arundel Corp	25c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 19
Bankers Nat Life Ins Co of New Jersey	50c	..	Sep. 28	Sep. 21
Boston Acc Co Ins	7½			
	17½	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 27
Boston Per Prop Tr (Boston, Mass)	18c	Q	Oct. 16	Sep. 30
Brit Col Tel 6% 1 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Do 6% 2 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Bon Ami A East Pow	40c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Do 5½ pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Burkart (F) Mfg Co (Ind) $2.20 pf	55c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Canada Ins	$5	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 30
Chain Store Invest Tr (Boston, Mass)	18c	..	Oct. 14	Sep. 19
Churngold Corp	15c	..	Sep. 20	Sep. 14
Collateral Loan Co (Boston, Mass)	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 12
Columb & S Ohio Elec Co 6½% pf	$1.63	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Conn Gen L Ins	20c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 16
Cunningh Dr Str, Inc, 6% pf B	$1.50	Q	Sep. 27	Sep. 23
Do 6% pf A	$3	S	Sep. 28	Sep. 23
Davidson-Boutell Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Detroit St Prod	25c	..	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
East Can Sav & L Co (Halifx, N S)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Elgin Sweeper Co pf pr pf	$2			
	50c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 22
Do 40c cum pf	10c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 22
Fidelity Trust Co (Pitts, Pa)	$1	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Firemen's Fd Ins	$1	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 5
Firestone T & Rub pf	25c	..	Oct. 20	Oct. 5
First & Merch N Bank (Richmond, Va)	60c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
First Natl Bk (Dallas, Texas)	40c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Do	40c	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Florence Stove Co	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
General Discount Corp 7% pf	87½c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Gen Finance	5c	..	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Gen T & Rub pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 20
Grand Rapid Varn	10c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 23
Harshaw Chem Co	25c	..	Sep. 27	Sep. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 29	Sep. 25
Hartford - Conn Trust Co (HartfdConn)	75c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 14
Horn & H Bak	$1.50	Q	Sep. 26	Sep. 15
Idaho Maryland Mines Corp	5c	M	Oct. 21	Oct. 10
Indianap Bk of Ca	$2.50	Q	Nov. 1	Sep. 30
Lincoln (TJ) A	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Do pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Loomis-S MtPd Inc	20c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 14
Do (m)	50c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 14
Motor Car Co	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 22
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep 23
Merchants Natl Bank (Indianap, Ind)	$2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Motley Tr (Wash)	$1	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 22
Do	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Nat Fuel Gas	25c	Q	Oct. 16	Sep. 30
No W Nat Ins	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 18
Pacific Cer Corp	25c	Q	Oct. 14	Oct. 4
Pac Tin Sp Stk	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Pathe Film 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 3	Sep. 22
Peoples-Pittsbg Trust Co (Pittsb'h, Pa)	40c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 16
Phila Elec Power Co 8% pf	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 8
Phoenix S Bk (Hartford)	$2.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Putnam Trust Green-wich	37½c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 25
Rochester Tr & Safe Deposit Co (N Y)	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Safe Deposit & Trust (Balto)	$5	Q	Sep. 29	Sep. 16
Seven Up-Bot	25c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Steyer Stl Cast	25c	..	Oct. 10	Sep. 26
West Mich Steel Fdry 7% pf	17½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Do $1.75 pf	43¾c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Worcester Salt Co	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sept. 19
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 6

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	3	71½	70½	70½	−1
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	50	49¾	50	Sep 20
11½	6½	Adams Ex (.10g)	12	10⅞	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (¾g)	2	22	22	22	
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	17½	17½	17½	− ¾
67¾	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	34	65⅝	64⅛	65⅝	+ ⅝
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	1	1	1	− ⅛
10	6½	AiaskaJun (.65g)	12	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	35	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
12¾	4½	Alleg pf xw	12	12¼	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅝
14⅞	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	71	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+1
13⅜	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	14	12¼	11½	12½	+ ⅜
19	8	Alleg pr pf	3	16½	15⅜	16½	+1⅛
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	47	26⅛	25¼	25⅝	− ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	17	196	193½	195½	+1½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (⅛)	4	13½	13	13½	Sep 19
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (¾g)	3	13¾	13½	13¾	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	16	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	61	61	61	Sep 18
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (⅝g)	23	45½	44½	45⅛	
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	16¼	15¾	16¼	Sep 20
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	12	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	18	18	18	Sep 20
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	71	71	71	+1½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	5	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	− ⅜
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
8	3½	Am Bosch	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (⅝g)	*34	57	53	57	+4⅝
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	17	112	110½	112	+1⅞
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	154	154	154	Sep 19
35⅞	16⅛	Am Car & Fdy	61	36⅜	34¾	36¼	+1⅝
55¾	30¼	Am Car pf	7	56	54	55⅜	+1⅜
24½	13⅜	Am Ch&C (.55g)	18	23½	22¾	23½	+1
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 12
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	113	113	113	+2
8¾	5	Am Colortype	8	6¼	6	6⅛	− ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	4	10¼	10	10	
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	7	15⅝	15½	15½	− ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 19
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	9	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	5	17	16	16¼	−1
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	22¼	21½	21½	
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8	7½	7½	− ½
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	27	30	28¾	29⅞	+ ⅞
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	54	7½	7	7½	+ ½
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	5	40¾	40¼	40¾	+1¼
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	5	48	48	48	−1
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	9	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	7	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	9	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	47	26¾	24¾	26¼	+1¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	14	74	73	73	+ ¾
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	9	13⅞	13¼	13¼	− ⅜
4¾	2⅜	Am M&Metal	112	5⅛	4¼	5	+ ⅜
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	24	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ½
124½	117⅜	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	23	5⅜	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	7	44⅝	44	44	− ¼
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	3	38¼	38	38	+ ¼
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	140	10⅞	10⅜	10½	− ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	42	22	21¼	22	+ ¾
80	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	3	79	78¼	79	+1
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	33	58¾	57	58¼	+ ⅛
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	5	135	134½	135	Sep 20
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	101	39⅝	37¾	39½	+2
14½	6¼	Am Stores (¼g)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Sep 20
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	4	28½	28	28	
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	95½	95½	95½	Sep 20
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Sep 18
170½	148	Am T & T (9)	8	161¾	161	161¼	+ ¾
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	77	77	77	−1½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	14	78½	77¼	77¼	−1
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	3	132¾	132	132¾	Sep 19
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	11	6	5⅞	6	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	23	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Sep 14
14⅞	3⅝	Am Woolen	212	15¼	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅝
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	53	63⅞	60⅜	63	+2¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	49	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	43½	43½	43½	+1½
40	20¾	Anaconda (⅜g)	166	35	34	34½	+ ½
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	49	49	49	Sep 20
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	10	22½	22	22	− ½
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+1
3½	1½	A P W Paper	12	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 18
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	33½	33	33	Sep 20
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	101¾	102	Sep 15
8¾	3⅜	Armour Ill	73	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	51	51	51	+1
65	50	Armour Ill pf	8	65	65	65	Sep 15
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	16	39	38	38½	+ ½
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G I pf(6)	1	74	74	74	Sep 14
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf		53	53	53	Sep 19
38	30	Associates In (2)	2	32½	32½	32½	
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	59	31⅜	30	31½	+1
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	3	62⅜	62	62⅜	+ ⅜
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	28	23½	22½	23	
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	24	24	24	
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	22	20⅜	20⅜	Sep 20
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	47	23⅞	22½	23⅜	+ ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	108	108	108	+1
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	45	44⅞	45	+ ¼
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ¾
6	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	+1¼
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	7	4⅜	4	4	Sep 20
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 19
6⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	96	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
19½	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	213	19¾	18½	19½	+ ¾
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	49	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
10⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ½
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	2	23	23	23	−2
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	11	14⅜	14	14¼	− ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	2	8½	8½	8½	
19⅛	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	13	17	16½	16⅞	+ ¾
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	3	22	22	22	
23	17	Beat Cream (1a)	5	26	25	26	+ ½
105¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106¼	105¼	105¼	Sep 14
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Sep 13
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	5	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)		72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (1½g)	69	30¾	29¾	30¼	+ ⅝
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	4	19½	19⅜	19½	Sep 20
55⅜	48¼	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Sep 20
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
100	50	Beth Steel (½g)	197	94¼	90½	93½	+1¼
18½	15½	Beth S 6% pf (1)	6	18¼	17⅞	18	
119¼	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	118¼	118¼	118¼	+1¼
27⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	26	25½	25½	−1
23¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	10	24¼	23¾	24	
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	27	15¼	14½	15	+ ½
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	93	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	+1⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	35	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	25	26⅞	25⅞	26	+ ¼
4¼	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep 20
30¼	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	29	29	29	− ¼
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.60g)	5	5½	5½	5½	− ¼
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	42	15	14½	15	+ ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	48	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	+ ½
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39	39	39	Sep 19
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45½	45½	45½	Sep 20
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 20
13⅝	5½	Bkly & Q Tr pf	5	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	6	11¼	11	11	− ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	39½	39½	39½	− ½
30½	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	7	25½	24⅞	24⅞	− ⅛
41	31½	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	5	16¾	16½	16½	Sep 20
13⅜	7	Bucyrus-Erie	25	10¼	10	10¼	− ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	152	7¾	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	37	5¼	5	5⅛	
30	15½	Bullard Co	3	27¼	26½	27¼	
34⅛	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	2	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	− ⅛
19⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	17	18⅞	18½	18½	+ ⅜
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	21	12⅞	12½	12⅜	− ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	23	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	4	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅜
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	28	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
13⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	49	13⅜	12	13¼	+ ⅞
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	5	16	16	16	Sep 20
30	13¼	Calif Packing	8	28¼	27⅜	28	+ ⅜
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50¾	50	50	Sep 18
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	49	2⅜	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	47	5⅝	5⅜	9⅜	+ ½
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	4	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (1½g)	17	15	14¾	14¾	− ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	38	5½	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	4	39¾	38¼	39¾	+1⅜
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7½	7½	7½	Sep 20
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	11	31	30	31	+1
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅓g)	*1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
94½	63½	Case(J I)Co (6e)	10	90	85¼	90	+5
63¼	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	33	61¼	59¾	61	+1⅜
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	↓	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Sep 19
29⅛	13⅜	Celanese Corp	30	27⅜	26½	27	+ ⅜
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	13	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
30¾	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅜
3¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
12	3⅜	Cent RR NJ	5	10¾	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	3	13⅜	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Century R M	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 16
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	16	42⅞	41½	42⅜	+ ⅝
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	10	7½	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	20	20	20	Sep 20
30	17	Champ Pap & F	3	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ⅞
14	6⅝	Checker Cab	5	15⅝	14	15⅝	+1⅝
42½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	75	42½	41	42½	+ ¾
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
25⅝	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	4	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	11	3	3	3	
1	⅜	Chi & N West	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Chi Great W pf	16	3¼	3	3	+ ⅛
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¾g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
⅝	⅛	Chi M St P&P	12	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1½	½	Chi M S P&P pf	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	15	18	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	39½	39¼	39½	Sep 15
48½	44	Chi R I & P 6%pf	1	48	48	48	Sep 14
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	⅛	C R I & P 6%pf	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Sep 20
1⅞	⅛	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅜
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
15½	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	14	13¾	14	+ ½
13½	5	Childs Co	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	
92¼	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	107	89⅞	87⅞	89¼	+1⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	5	11⅜	11½	11⅜	− ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅜	3½	3½	Sep 20
27⅜	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	17	28¾	27⅜	28¼	+ ¾
23⅜	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	*7	33	31¾	32	+ ¼
60½	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	20	50¼	48	50	+1½
35½	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	− ½
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	1	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅛)	15	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Sep 20
36¼	20¼	Collins & A (¾g)	22	33½	31½	32½	+ ¾
24¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	4	24⅜	24¼	24¼	− ⅜
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	4	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅜
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	6	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	Sep 20
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	147	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bo and New York Curb Quotations

Business Taken By Trucks From Rails Seen Small

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Among the new "industries" that have developed in the past few decades, and which some interests claim have helped absorb much of the labor displaced by machines, is the motor freight business.

Just how many persons are employed today by what is called the trucking industry depends, though, on what is meant by "the industry."

It is estimated that 819,000 equals the total number of trucks which might be considered in this classification, assuming it included all for-hire and private trucks in inter-city service. And while the opposing elements in the controversy between the railroads and trucks are not of one mind on all angles of the question, a useful analysis is made possible through use of this figure in connection with statistics offered by the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Number Employed

The trucking interests themselves have referred to the 3,109,000 drivers in the "industry" with some 300,000 others working in other capacities on the terminal and business side. This number is arrived at, the Automobile Association says, by multiplying the number of trucks registered, 4,224,130, exclusive of 1,527,989 farm trucks, or 2,696,141, by 1.14 full-time drivers.

This includes, though, local or intra-city trucks, so for the purpose here these can be eliminated and go back and multiply the basic figure of 819,000 trucks by the 1.14 employee average, which gives us a total of 933,660 drivers in the trucking industry so defined. Then add to this perhaps 200,000 or 300,000 clerks, loaders, dispatchers, mechanics, executives, etc., and we have something around 1,400,000 people working for this industry.

This is still more than the 940,000 employed by the railroads, but less than the figure cited to cover all but farm trucks. This total would be increased, though, if we used the estimate of the American Trucking Association of an average of 2.1 drivers to each truck in for-hire service, instead of 1.14. The difference is probably because many for-hire trucks are operated, with relief drivers, for 24-hour days, while most of those in private operation are used only during the legal and specified working hours of the employees.

Take Away Business

The railroads believe that the trucks are not only taking away much of their paying freight business, the less-than-carload shipments, but are doing it unfairly because, as they say, the trucks are subsidized through use of public highways, and are able to charge low rates because of lack of regulation. These are moot questions but it is possible to quote some figures on the matter of the amount of the nation's total freight business handled by the various transportation services.

Walter M. W. Splawn, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in a recent hearing of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in Washington, noted that in 1937 steam railways carried 66 per cent of the revenue ton-miles, waterways 20 per cent, pipe lines 8.4 per cent, trucks 5.5, and electric railways and airways the rest.

Some of that 5.5 per cent carried by the trucks is intra-city, so it may be seen that while not inconsequential the amount of business taken by the trucks is still comparatively small.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.57	12.37
Affiliated F Inc	3.88	4.24
Amerex Hold	18.12s	16.62s
Am Business Shrs	3.59	3.97
Am Gen Equip Inc	.45	.57
Am Ins Stocks	4.00	4.50
Boston Fund	16.36	17.48
British Type Inv	.35	.58
Broad St Inv	24.42	26.12
Bullock Fund	14.64	16.00
Can Inv Fund	3.50	3.95
Century Shrs Tr	23.38	25.14
Chain St Inv	16.46	17.51
Dividend Shrs	1.31	1.43
Eaton & Howard Bal	17.82	19.22
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.61	13.59
Equity Corp $3 pf	29.00	29.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.71	21.22
Fundamental Inv	18.47	20.08
Fund Investors Inc	31.39	33.75
Gen Capital	4.84	5.28
Gen Investors Tr	17.70	19.03
Incorp Investors Tr	36.50	36.50
Loomis Sayles nd Fd	5.28	5.83
Maryland Fund	21.31	22.91
Mass Invest Tr	11.18	12.22
Mutual Invest	1.32	1.47
National Investors	13.61	14.66
New England Fund	16.00	18.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	.44	.49
Plymouth Fund Inc	14.44	15.44
Putnam Fund	9.00	9.90
Quarterfield	10.50	12.50
Railway & Light Sec	94.25	
Railway & Light Sec pf	.28	.29
Republ Invest Fund	3.50	5.00
Shawmut B Inv Tr	15.65	16.59
Spencer Trask Fund	.54	.59
Stand Util Inc	80.00	83.75
State Street Invest	.87	.93
Trustee Fd Am Bk "B"	.95	.98
Trustee Industry Shrs	14.43	15.86
US Fl Ut &c2P Voting	3.88	4.30
Wellington Fund		
World Investment Tr		

Fixedand Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.375	6.125
Corp Tr A 4 mod, acc mod	5.14	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	1.84	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	2.79	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.49	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	4.00	....
Diversified Tr C	6.10	6.85
Diversified Tr D	4.15	4.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	5.28	6.00
Fund Tr Shrs A	2.82	....
Nation Wide Sec	46.25	....
North Amb Bond Tr Ctfs	2.42	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.92	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.87	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.81	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	10.81	11.31
Reprss Tr Shrs	2.97	....
Super of Am Tr AA	15.50	....
Super of Am Tr A	2.26	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"		
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"		

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.00	2.75
First Boston Corp	12.50	14.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.00	2.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bonds		Common Stocks	
	Lig. Sales Value	Price	Lig. Sales Value	Price
B-1	25.83	28.24	$	$
B-2	22.02	24.09	8-1	27.21
B-3	14.29	15.81	8-2	13.72
B-4	6.79	7.54	8-3	11.85
			8-4	4.58

Preferred Stocks

K-1	14.09	15.47	K-2	10.05

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 2¾s '43-40 June	102.18	102.18	102.18
5 3¾s '41	105.3	105.3	105.3
2 3¾s '41-43	106.20	106.20	106.20
241 3¼s '43-45	106.24	106.24	106.24
299 3¼s '46-49	106.25	106.21	106.21
31 4s '44-54	110.16	110.11	110.11
61 2½s '45	103.10	103.10	103.10
60 2s '48-46	103.30	103.8	103.8
292 2s '41	105	104.30	104.30
52 2½s '51-48	99.26	99.16	99.16
8 3½s '52-49	101.30	101.18	101.18
294 2½s '53-49	106.2	106.2	106.2
37 2½s '52-50	100	99.17	99.17
102 2½s '54-51	100	99.23	99.24
171 3s '55-51	101.2	100.30	100.30
345 3½s '60-55	103.24	103.1	103.1
1 3½s '60-55 reg	101.2	100.15	100.18
39 2½s '58-56	100.10	100.10	100.10
20 2¾s '63-58	100.4	99.28	99.30
116 2¾s '65-60	100.2	99.30	99.30
	100.4	99.30	99.30

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s '47-42	102.10	102.10	102.10

Home Owners Loan

12 2½s '44-42	102.5	102.3	102.3
2 3s '52-44	102.16	102.16	102.16
165 1½s '47-45	97.19	97	97

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
110 Alleghany cv 5s '44	85	82	85
45 Alleghany cv ss '49	50	47½	50
32 Alleg cv 5s '50	50	47½	50
175 Allianz 6s '50 st	50	48½	50
4 Allegn Val 4s '42	43½	43½	43½
6 Allied Strs 4½s '51	103½	103½	103½
15 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	99	99	99
34 Am & Gn 5½s 2030	110½	110½	110½
36 AmIGChem 5½s '49	58½	58½	58½
4 Am Int 5½s '49	100¼	99¾	99¾
40 Am T&T 5½s '43	102	102	102
15 Am T&T 3½s '66	108⅝	108	15-23
250 Am T&T 3½s '61	106⅜	106	106⅜
14 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106⅛	99⅞	100⅛
2 Arm Del 4s '57	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Arm Del 4s '56	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 AT&SF 4s 1995-95	102¾	101½	101½
1 AT&SF 4½s '48	93½	93½	93½
1 AT&SFT 5½s 4s '58	101	101	101
1 AT&SF 4½s 2s '62	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛
5 Atl & Birm 4s '33	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
15 A C Line 1st 4s '52	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 A C Line cll 4s '52	82	82¾	82¾
1 A C Line 4½s '64	64½	64½	64½
9 Atl Refin 3s '61	63½	63½	63½
7 B&O rfg 4s '95	98¼	98	98
12 B&O rfg 4s '95 ct	31½	31¼	31½
9 B&O 4s '48	31½	31	31
26 B&Orfg 4s '95	67½	67½	67½
2 B&O 5s '95D	28½	28½	28½
1 B&O 5s '95F	28½	28½	28½
14 B&O 5s '95 F ct	28½	28½	28½
11 B&O 5s 2000D	29¼	29¼	29¼
137 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	29	28	29
30 B&O cv 4½s '60	18	17½	18
3 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	17¾	16¾	17¾
6 B&O S W 4s '89	68¾	68¾	68¾
7 Bell TPa 5s '60C	48¾	48¾	48¾
5 Beth Stl 4½s '60	123¾	122	123
20 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	104	103¾	103¾
83 Beth Stl 3½s '71	99¼	98½	98½
10 Beth Stl 3¼s '70	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Bost&Me 5s '67	95¾	95¾	95¾
6 Bost&Me 4½s '61	37	37	37
1 Bklyn City RR 5s '41	32½	32½	32½
12 Bklyn Edis 3½s '66	59	59	59
10 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	103	103	103
17 Bklyn Man Tr 4s '50	80	80	80
1 Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	90½	90	90
35 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Buf Niag El 3½s '67	112	112	112
3 Buah Term 5s'55	46⅛	46	46⅛
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96	96	96
1 Can Sou 5s '62	82½	82½	82½
3 Can Nat Ry 5s'70	94	94	94
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s '39 Jly	99¾	99¾	99¾
14 Can Nat Ry 4s'60 Oct	96	96	96
29 Can Nat Ry 4½s'55	91¼	90½	90½
18 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	91	90½	90½
35 Can Nat Ry4½s'57	90	89	89
7 Can Nor 4½s'46	105	104⅞	105
32 Can Pac 4s'44	97	96½	96½
5 Can Pac 5s'54	97	97	97
5 Can Pac 4½s'60	61	60½	61
33 Can Pac 4s Perp	52½	52½	52½
2 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	80¼	80	80¼
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Cen New Eng 4s'61	35½	35½	35½
1 Cen Pac 5s'60	54½	54	54½
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	71¾	71¾	71¾
5 Cen RR NJ 4s'87	14½	14½	14½
10 C&O rfg 3½s'63	92¾	92¾	92¾
10 C&O Rfg 3½s'63	101¼	101	101
1 Chi & Alton 3s'49	13½	13¼	13¼
1 CB&Q rfg 5s'71	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s'58	92¾	92¾	92¾
9 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
5 CB&Q 3½s'49	100	100	100
2 Chic Gt West 4s'59	21¾	21	21¾
5 CMStP&P 5s '75	9	9	9
3 CMStP&P adj 5s 2000	3	2¾	3
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s' 2037	15½	15½	15½
3 Chi&NW gen 5s'87	4½	4½	4½
21 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	9½	9½	9½
4 Chi & NW 4s'87	9¾	9½	9½
9 Chi & NW 3½s'87	14½	14½	14½
20 CR&IRy 4½s'60	14	14	14
1 C R I & P 4s'88	3½	3½	3½
3 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	77½	77½	77½
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	103½	103½	103½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s'81	101½	101½	101½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	101¼	101¼	101¼
26 Childs Co 5s'43	91	91	91
2 Cinn Gas&El 3½s'66	100½	100½	100½
1 Cin Un Term 4s'77	100	100	100
1 Cin Un Term 3½s'69	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 CCC&StL 4½s'77	103½	103½	103½
5 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	58	58	58
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s'72	69	69	69
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	87½	87	87
5 Col & So 4½s'80	74¾	74½	74¾
5 Colomb & Gr 5s'52 Ap	38½	38½	38½
17 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	99¾	99¾	99¾
22 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	100	99¾	100
2 Comwith Ed 3½s'66	97½	97¼	97⅝
36 Comwith Ed cv 3½'58	103½	103	103
21 Comwith Ed cv 3½'58	112	112½	112¾
44 Con Edis 3½s'48	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Con Edis 3½s'58	102¾	102	102¾
11 Con Edis 3½s'56	106¼	106¼	106¼
15 Con Cn cv 3½s'51	101¾	101½	101¾
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	65½	65½	65½
6 Consum Pow 3½s '70	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s'67	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	101	101	101
20 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	98	98	98
3 Crucible Stl 4½s'60	113	113	113
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	100½	100½	100½
1 Cuba RR 7½s'46	35	34½	35
6 Dayton P & L 3½s'60	46	46	46
24 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	105¼	105	105¼
3 DelP & L 4½s'69	68½	68	68½
2 D & R G 4s'36	107	107	107
17 Det Ed 4½s'61	104½	104½	104½
10 Det Ed 4s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Det T Tun 4½s'61	109	109	109
1 Dul Miss & I 3½s 62	97½	97½	97½
23 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	102	102	102
3 Ed Ill NY 5s'95	105½	105	105½
61 Erie rfg 5s '67	140¼	140¼	140¼
8 Erie rfg 5s '75	15¾	15¼	15¾
8 Erie gen lien 4s '96	15¾	15¼	15¾
3 Erie cv 4s '53 A	22	21¾	22
2 Erie cv 4s '53 B	20½	20½	20½
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	20½	20½	20½
67 Firestn T&R 3½s '48	103	103	103
28 Fla East 5s '74	101½	100¾	100¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8½	8	8½
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '74	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Fonda J & G 2-4s '82	59	59	59
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	2	2	2
4 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	53	52¾	53¼
5 Gen Cable 5½s '47	103	102¾	103
25 Gen Mot Accep 3¼s'51	100½	100	100
25 Gen Mot Accep 3¼s'51	103¾	103½	103¾
87 Gen Stl Cst 5½s '49	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜
3 Ga & Ala cm 5s '45	72	70	72
9 Goodrich 4½s '56	19	19	19
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	101	100¾	101
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	98	97½	98
33 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	90	90	90
54 Gt Nor 4s '46G	101	100	100
24 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	107	106¼	107
15 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	92½	92	92½
7 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	99	99	99
3 Housatonic 5s '37	71	71	71
1 House Util Tex 4½s '54	39	38½	39
17 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	94	94	94
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	42½	42½	42½
17 Hud & Man 5s '57	47¾	47½	47½
13 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	15¼	15	15
13 Ill Cen 4s '53	106½	105⅝	105⅝
49 Ill Cen 4½s '66	51¾	50¼	51⅜
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	50¾	49¾	50⅜
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	53¾	53	53
1 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	51	50½	51
11 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	95½	95½	95½
44 Interb R Tr 7s '32	105	104½	105
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	62¾	61¾	62¾
10 Interb R Tr 6s '32	61¾	61	61¾
87 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	28¼	28¼	28¼
8 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	64¾	63½	64½
11 Int Grt Nor 1st 6s '52	96	95¾	96
51 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	19½	19	19
16 IntJMer Mar 6s'41	74	73¼	73
3 Int Paper 6s'47	72¾	72½	72½
22 Int T&T 4½s'52	91	91	91
17 Int T&T 5s'55	H 48	47½	47½
1 JonesLaugh Stl 4¼s'61	83½	82	82
2 K C South 5s'50	82½	81½	81½
30 K C Term 4s '60	68½	68½	68½
9 Kans G&E 4½s'80	103½	103	103½
2 Koppers G&E 4½s'61	103	102	103
3 Kresge Found 3s'69	99	98	98
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	100¾	100½	100¾
14 Lac Gas 5½s'53	48½	45	48½
3 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	48	48	48
1 Leh Val HTermRy'54	58	58	58
8 Leh Val N 5s 2003	46	46	46
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	33½	33½	33½
6 Liggett & M 4s'44	119½	119½	119½
1 Liggett & M 5s'51	122	122	122
6 Long Is 3½s'45	120¾	119¾	119¾
5 Lone Star Gas 5s'53	95	95	95
5 Long Isl rfg 4½s'52	104½	104	104
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	85½	85½	85½
4 Louisv & Ark 5s '69	117½	117½	117½
1 Louisv Gas 4½s'48	81¼	81¼	81¼
9 Louis & N Ter 4s 2003	86	86	100⅛
1 L & N Fed & M 4s'44	100⅛	100⅛	100
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	100	100	100
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	103¼	103¼	103¼
27 Manhat Ry 4s'99	41½	41	41
8 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	64	63	63½
1 Marion St Shov 6s'47	63½	63½	63½
2 Met Ed 4½s'65	72	72	72
1 Midland RRMJ 5s'40	100¼	100½	100½
5 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	11½	11½	11½
5 M & StL 4s '49	93	93	93
	1¾	1¾	1¾

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	153.61	32.73	24.70
Net change	+1.36	+.30	+.28
Previous close	152.25	32.43	24.42
1939 high	155.34	34.33	27.10
1939 low	131.64	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary

'Unjustified' Bank Loans Are Criticized By FDIC Chairman

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—American banking supervisors were cautioned today not to let down the bars to "unjustified" bank loans in anticipation of war business.

Continuation of sound banking principles, said Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, will aid in preventing "any future breakdown of our country's financial structure."

Mr. Crowley, addressing the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, cited financial failure of many banks a decade ago and added:

"The principal concern of this group is that all its aspects indict the bank supervision that existed during those years."

Gurney P. Hood, North Carolina Banking Commissioner and Association president, criticized operation of the Federal Reserve System and asserted that since its organization in 1914 there have been "more bank failures than prior thereto."

He said that was caused "simply because the same ineffective supervision was permitted to exist in connection with state member banks that existed in connection with national banks."

Mr. Hood recommended transfer to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation of duties now performed by the office of the comptroller. He suggested also delegation to the FDIC of examining power over state member banks now held by the Federal Reserve System.

"There is no just reason," he said, "why the United States Government should have three separate agencies, all authorized to supervise banking institutions when one agency could do a much better job and would receive the better support of the people and of Congress."

Investigate Before Investing Is Advice Of Exchange Official

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—John Haskell, Vice-President of the New York Stock Exchange, told the American Institute of Accountants "the exchange believes the company which is not honestly run is the rare exception," but "urges the investor, for his own protection to investigate before he invests."

In a talk prepared for the institute's 52nd annual convention, Mr. Haskell said "the exchange and the investor expect the independent public accountant to be independent in fact as well as in name." He added:

"The primary responsibility for the accuracy of records upon which all (business) reports are based lies with the management," but:

"We expect the auditor's report to set forth an opinion upon which the auditor is willing to stake his professional reputation that his examination has been extensive and that that financial statement fairly present the position of the company" he is auditing.

Atlanta, Miami anl Memphis made strong bids for the 1940 convention, the site of which will be chosen immediately.

Foreign Markets

London: The stock market was more active today. Improvements were recorded in industrials, oils and internationals. Home rails were unchanged. Among foreign bonds, European issues declined.

Amsterdam: A quiet session with narrow, irregular price movements reflected a waiting attitude on the part of traders in the Bourse today. American shares strengthened considerably at the close of official trading.

Paris: The undertone was resistant in scattered Bourse dealings today. Support appeared for rubber and oil shares. Gold mines were easier. Domestic equities were mixed. Rentes finished unchanged to 30 points lower.

Liverpool: Cotton futures slipped from early advances today and closed unchanged to 5 lower.

Chicago Board

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	.84⅞	.86⅝	.84⅛	.86⅝	.84⅞
Dec.	.85¼	.87	.84½	.86⅞	.85¼
May	.86⅝	.88	.86⅛	.87⅞	.86⅛
	Corn				
Sept.	.55⅝	.56½	.55⅝	.56⅝	.55⅝
Dec.	.54⅝	.54⅞	.54½	.54⅝	.54⅝
May	.57⅛	.58⅜	.57½	.58¼	.57⅛
	Oats				
Sept.	.35	.35⅛	.35	.35⅜	.35⅛
Dec.	.34½	.35	.34	.34⅝	.34½
May	.35⅛	.35⅜	.35	.35⅝	.35⅛
	Rye				
Sept.	.51⅞	.52	.51¼	.51⅞	.50½
Dec.	.53¾	.54⅜	.53¼	.54⅛	.53¼
May	.56¼	.57⅛	.55¾	.57⅛	.56⅜

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
1 Peru 7s '59	8	8	8
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	7	7	7
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	7	7	7
6 Poland 4½s '63 asd	7	6½	7
6 Poland 4½s'68 asd	6½	6½	6½
4 Poland 6s '40	7	6½	6½
6 Poland 4½s'68 asd	6½	6½	6½
3 Queensld 5s '41	80	77½	80
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '46	6½	6½	6½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	6½	6½	6½
2 Rome 6½s '52	6½	6½	6½
4 Sao Paulo 8s '36	13½	13½	13½
4 Sao Paulo 8s '40	13½	13½	13½
1 Taiwan El F 5½s '71	50½	50½	50½
1 Tokyo City 5s '52	36	36	36
2 Uruguay 3¾s 4s'delf'79	40½	40½	40½
2 Uruguay 3½s '78 ITE	37	37	37
2 WarsawCity4½s'58asd	4	4	4

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 9,387,000; previous day, 13,399,825; year ago, 10,249,500; year ago, 6,424,000; two years ago, 6,064,450; Jan. 1 to date, 1,440,612,780; year ago, 1,254,814,000; two years ago, 2,142,848,850.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Canadian Exports To U. S. Up Sharply

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's domestic exports to the United States during August rose to $61,204,142 from $39,610,895 in the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Exports during the first eight months of 1939 also were markedly higher, totaling $306,464,545 compared with $183,064,038 in the same period last year.

Some of the principal commodities exported to the United States during August under the trade agreement with figures for August, 1938, in parentheses were: newsprint paper $7,907,164 ($8,133,637); wood pulp $2,083,120 ($2,384,805); fine nickel $1,655,733 ($996,973); softwood planks and boards and square timber $1,299,933 ($1,082,909); cattle $1,279,933 ($439,386); pulpwood $1,218,446 ($1,828,740).

Says N. H. Savings Banks Achieve Record Stability

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Savings banks in this State have achieved a stability unparalleled in their history despite "talk of war and unsettled domestic conditions," Nute B. Flanders, Executive Secretary of the New Hampshire Savings Banks Association, reported.

"Throughout the State," he said, "during the year ending on June 30, deposits jumped from $189,309,110 to $192,345,507, a gain in an economically uncertain year of 1.6 per cent."

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today Europe	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$3.96½	$3.89⅛	$4.2397
Cables	3.96⅝	3.90	4.2397
France—franc	.0228	.0232	
Belgium—belga	.1718	.1709	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2271	.2269	
Italy—lira	.0511	.0515	
Germany—mark		.0826	.0826
Holland—guilder	.5345	.5327	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2386	
Norway—krone	.2275	.2276	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1935	.1935	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0022	.0022	.4537
Finland—finmk	.0190	.0082	.0220
Hungary—pengo		.0200	.0438
Poland—zloty	.1865x	.1860x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0375x	.1880x	.0748
Rumania—leu		.0370x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0228x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3378	.3380	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0510	.0510	.3035
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0380	.0526
Peru—sol†	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2333	.2333	.4440
Indii—rupee	.3030	.2973	.8180
Java—florin	.5385	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2473	.2463½	*
Shanghai—dol	.0737½	.0700	*
Straits—dol	.4625	.4600	.5613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9100	.9075	1.0031
Mexico—peso	.1990x	.2000x	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserves of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 4.032653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market, determined. §Paper rate, ††Not quoted xNominal.

Cotton Prices

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

New York	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	8.99	9.00	8.96	8.97	
December	8.97	9.09	8.96	8.97	9.02
January	8.77	8.87	8.75	8.77	8.82
March	8.68	8.77	8.70	8.72	8.74
May	8.58	8.68	8.53	8.58	8.63
July	8.48	8.58	8.33	8.35	8.42
Spots	8.12, off 5 points.		8.16	8.20	8.24

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 19 compared with Sept. 12, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts $23,107,370,130.65 ($87,628,630.60); expenditures $2,250,573,723.81 ($3,083,572,894.30); net balance balance included $1,585,728,086.37 ($2,484,823,652,057.33 ($417,860,198.02); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $1,300,582,631.42 ($1,352,285,894.98

President's Message to Congress on Neutrality Changes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress follows:

I have asked the Congress to reassemble in extraordinary session in order that it may consider and act on the amendment of certain legislation, which, in my best judgment, so alters the historic foreign policy of the United States that it impairs the peaceful relations of the United States with foreign nations.

At the outset I proceed on the assumption that every member of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and every member of the executive branch of the Government, including the President and his associates, personally and officially, are equally and without reservation in favor of such measures as will protect the neutrality, the safety and the integrity of our country and at the same time keep us out of war.

Because I am wholly willing to ascribe an honorable desire for peace to those who hold different views from my own as to what those measures should be, I trust that these gentlemen will be sufficiently generous to ascribe equally lofty purposes to those with whom they disagree.

Let no man or group in any walk of life assume exclusive protectorate over the future well-being of America—because I conceive that regardless of party or section the mantle of peace and of patriotism is wide enough to cover us all.

The 'Peace Bloc'

Let no group assume the exclusive label of the peace "bloc." We all belong to it.

I have at all times kept the Congress and the American people informed of events and trends in foreign affairs. I now review them in a spirit of understatement.

Since 1931 the use of force instead of the council table has constantly increased in the settlement of disputes between nations—except in the Western Hemisphere where there has been only one war, now happily terminated.

During these years also the building up of vast armies, navies and storehouses of war has proceeded abroad with growing speed and intensity. But, during these years, and extending back even to the days of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the United States has constantly, consistently and conscientiously done all in its power to encourage peaceful settlements, to bring about reduction of armaments and to avert threatened wars. We have done this not only because any war anywhere necessarily hurts American security and American prosperity, but because of the more important fact that any war anywhere retards the progress of morality and religion and impairs the security of civilization itself.

U. S. Foreign Policy

For many years the primary purpose of our foreign policy has been that this Nation and this Government should strive to the utmost to aid in avoiding war among other nations. But if and when war unhappily comes, the Government and the Nation must exert every possible effort to avoid being drawn into the war.

The executive branch of the Government did its utmost, within our traditional policy of non-involvement, to aid in averting the present appalling war. Having thus striven and failed, this Government must lose no time or effort to keep the Nation from being drawn into the war.

In my candid judgment we shall succeed in these efforts.

We are proud of the historical record of the United States and of all the Americans during all these years because we have thrown every ounce of our influence for peace into the scale of peace.

I note in passing what you will all remember—the long debates on the subject of what constitutes aggression, on the methods of determining who the aggressor might be, and, on who the aggressor in past wars had been. Academically this may have been instructive as it may have been of interest to historians to discuss the pros and cons and the rights and wrongs of the World War during the decade that followed it.

But in the light of problems of today and tomorrow responsibility for acts of aggression is not concealed, and the writing of the record can safely be left to future historians.

There has been sufficient realism in the United States to see how close to our own shores came dangerous paths which were being followed on other continents.

Traces History of Conflict

Last January I told the Congress that "a war which threatened to envelop the world in flames has been averted, but it has become increasingly clear that peace is not assured." By April new tensions had developed; a new crisis was in the making. Several Nations with whom we had friendly, diplomatic and commercial relations had lost, or were in the process of losing, their independent identity and sovereignty.

During the spring and summer the trend was definitely toward further acts of military conquest and away from peace. As late as the end of July I spoke to members of the Congress about the definite possibility of war. I should have called it the probability of war.

Last January, also, I spoke to this Congress of the need for further warning of new threats of conquest, military and economic; of challenge to religion, to democracy and to international good faith. I said: "An ordering of society which relegates religion, democracy and good faith among Nations to the background can find no place within it for the ideals of the Prince of Peace. The United States rejects such an ordering and retains its ancient faith.

"We know what might happen to us of the United States if the new philosophies of force were to encompass the other continents and invade our own. We, no more than other nations, can afford to be surrounded by the enemies of our faith and our humanity. Fortunate it is, therefore, that in this Western Hemisphere we have, under a common ideal of democratic government, a rich diversity of resources and of peoples functioning together in mutual respect and peace."

Legislating Neutrality

Last January, in the same message, I also said: "We have learned that when we deliberately try to legislate neutrality, our neutrality laws may operate unevenly and unfairly—may actually give aid to an aggressor and deny it to the victim. The instinct of self-preservation should warn us that we ought not to let that happen any more."

It was because of what I foresaw last January from watching the trend of foreign affairs and their probable effect upon us that I recommended to the Congress in July of this year that changes be enacted in our neutrality law.

The essentials for American peace in the world have not changed since January. That is why I ask you again to re-examine our own legislation.

Based on International Law

Beginning with the foundation of our Constitutional Government in the year 1789, the American policy in respect to belligerent nations, with one notable exception, has been based on international law. Be it remembered that what we call international law has had as its primary objectives the avoidance of causes of war and the prevention of the extension of war.

The single exception was the policy adopted by this Nation during the Napoleonic Wars, when, seeking to avoid involvement, we acted for some years under the so-called Embargo and Nonintercourse Acts. That policy turned out to be a disastrous failure—first, because it brought our own Nation close to ruin, and, second, because it was the major cause of bringing us into active participation in European wars in our own War of 1812. It is merely reciting history to recall to you that one of the results of the policy of embargo and nonintercourse was the burning in 1814 of part of this Capitol in which we are assembled.

Our next deviation by statute from the sound principles of neutrality and peace through international law did not come for 130 years. It was the so-called Neutrality Act of 1935—only four years ago—an Act continued in force by the joint resolution of May 1, 1937, despite grave doubts expressed as to its wisdom by many Senators and Representatives and by officials charged with the conduct of our foreign relations, including myself. I regret that the Congress passed that Act. I regret equally that I signed that Act.

Asked for Action

On July 14 of this year, I asked the Congress in the cause of peace and in the interest of real American neutrality and security to take action to change that Act.

I now ask again that such action be taken in respect to that part of the Act which is wholly inconsistent with ancient precepts of the law of nations—the embargo provisions. I ask it because they are, in my opinion, most vitally dangerous to American neutrality, American security, and American peace.

These embargo provisions, as they exist today, prevent the sale to a belligerent by an American factory of any completed implements of war but they allow the sale of many types of uncompleted implements of war, as well as all kinds of general material and supplies. They, furthermore, allow such products of industry and agriculture to be taken in American flag ships to belligerent nations. There in itself—under the present law—lies definite danger to our neutrality and our peace.

From a purely material point of view, what is the advantage to us in sending all manner of articles across the ocean for final processing there when we could give employment to thousands by doing it here? incidentally, and again from the material point of view, by such employment we automatically aid our own national defense. And if abnormal profits appear in our midst even in time of peace, as a result of this increase of industry, I feel certain that the subject will be adequately dealt with at the coming regular session of the Congress.

Points to Paradox

Let me set forth the present paradox of the existing legislation in its simplest terms: If, prior to 1935, a general war had broken out in Europe, the United States would have sold to and bought from belligerent nations such goods and products of all kinds as the belligerent nations, with their existing facilities and geographical situations, were able to buy from us or sell to us.

This would have been the normal practice under the age-old doctrines of international law. Our prior position accepted the facts of geography and of conditions of land power and sea power alike as they existed in all parts of the world. If a war in Europe had broken out prior to 1935, there would have been no difference, for example, between our exports of sheets of aluminum and airplane wings; today there is an artificial legal difference. Before 1935 there would have been no difference between the export of cotton and the export of gun cotton.

Today there is. Before 1935 there would have been no difference between the shipment of brass tubing in pipe form and brass tubing in shell form. Today there is. Before 1935 there would have been no difference between the export of a motor truck and an armored motor truck. Today there is.

Seeks Consistency

Let us be factual and recognize that a belligerent Nation often needs wheat and lard and cotton for the survival of its population just as much as it needs anti-aircraft guns and anti-submarine depth-charges. Let those who seek to retain the present embargo position be wholly consistent and seek new legislation to cut off cloth and copper and meat and wheat and a thousand other articles from all of the nations at war.

I seek a greater consistency through the repeal of the embargo provisions, and a return to international law. I seek re-enactment of the historic and traditional American policy which, except for the disastrous interlude of the embargo and non-intercourse acts, has served us well for nearly a century and a half.

It has been erroneously said that return to that policy might bring us nearer to war. I give to you my deep and unalterable conviction, based on years of experience as a worker in the field of international peace, that by the repeal of the embargo the United States will more probably remain at peace than if the law remains as it stands today. I say this because with the repeal of the embargo this Government clearly and definitely will insist that American citizens and American ships keep away from the immediate perils of the actual zones of conflict.

Point of the Issue

Repeal of the embargo and a return to international law are the crux of this issue.

The enactment of the embargo provisions did more than merely reverse our traditional policy. It had the effect of putting land powers on the same footing as naval powers, so far as seaborne commerce was concerned. A land power which threatened war could thus feel assured in advance that any prospective sea-power antagonist would be weakened through denial of its ancient right to buy anything anywhere.

This, four years ago, gave a definite advantage to one belligerent as against another, not through his own strength or geographic position, but through an affirmative act of ours. Removal of the embargo is merely reverting to the sounder international practice, and pursuing in time of war as in time of peace our ordinary trade policies. This will be liked by some and disliked by others, depending on the view they take of the present war. But that is not the issue. The step I recommend is to put this country back on the solid footing of real and traditional neutrality.

When and if repeal of the embargo is accomplished, certain other phases of policy reinforcing American safety should be considered. While nearly all of us are in agreement on their objectives, the only question relates to method.

Keeping Out of War Zones

I believe that American merchant vessels should, so far as possible, be restricted from entering danger zones. War zones may change so swiftly and so frequently in the days to come, that it is impossible to fix them permanently by act of Congress; specific legislation may prevent adjustment to constant and quick change. It seems, therefore, more practial to delimit them through action of the State Department and administrative agencies.

The objective of restricting American ships from entering such zones may be attained by prohibiting such entry by the Congress; or the result can be substantially achieved by executive proclamation that all such voyages are solely at the risk of the American owners themselves.

The second objective is to prevent American citizens from traveling on belligerent vessels, or in danger areas. This can also be accomplished either by legislation, through continuance in force of certain provisions of existing law, or by proclamation making it clear to all Americans that any such travel is at their own risk.

The third objective, requiring the foreign buyer to take transfer of title in this country to commodities purchased by belligerents, is also a result which can be attained by legislation or substantially achieved through due notice by proclamation.

The fourth objective is the preventing of war credits to belligerents. This can be accomplished by maintaining in force existing provisions of law, or by proclamation making it clear that if credits are granted by American citizens to belligerents our Government will take no steps in the future to relieve them of risk or loss. The result of these last two will be to require all purchases to be made in cash and cargoes to be carried in the purchasers' own ships, at the purchasers' own risk.

Two other objectives have been amply attained by existing law, namely, regulating collection of funds in this country for belligerents, and the maintenance of a license system covering import and export of arms, ammunition and implements of war. Under present enactments, such arms cannot be carried to belligerent countries on American vessels, and this provision should not be disturbed.

The Congress, of course, should make its own choice of the method by which these safeguards are to be attained, so long as the method chosen will meet the needs of new and changing day to day situations and dangers.

To those who say that this program would involve a step toward war on our part, I reply that it offers far greater safeguards than we now possess or have ever possessed to protect American lives and property from danger. It is a positive program for giving safety. This means less likelihood of incidents and controversies which tend to draw us into conflict, as they did in the last World War. There lies the road to peace!

The position of the Executive Branch of the Government is that the age-old and time-honored doctrine of international law, coupled with these positive safeguards, is better calculated than any other means to keep us out of this war.

The Limited Emergency

In respect to our own defense, you are aware that I have issued a proclamation setting forth "a national emergency in connection with the observance, safeguarding, and enforcement of neutrality and the strengthening of the national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations."

This was done solely to make wholly constitutional and legal certain obviously necessary measures. I have authorized increases in the personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, which will bring all four to a total still below peacetime strength as authorized by the Congress.

I have authorized the State Department to use, for the repatriation of Americans caught in the war zone, $500,000 already authorized by the Congress.

I have authorized the addition of 150 persons to the Department of Justice to be used in the protection of the United States against subversive foreign activities within our borders.

At this time I ask for no other authority from the Congress. At this time I see no need for further executive action under the proclamation of limited national emergency.

Therefore, I see no valid reason for the consideration of other legislation at this extraordinary session of the Congress.

It is, of course, possible that in the months to come unforeseen needs for further legislation may develop but they are not imperative today.

No Time for Partisanship

These perilous days demand co-operation between us without trace of partisanship. Our acts must be guided by one single hard-headed thought—keeping America out of this war. In that spirit, I am asking the leaders of the two major parties in the Senate and in the House of Representatives to remain in Washington between the close of this extraordinary session and the beginning of the regular session on Jan. 3.

They have assured me that they will do so, and I expect to consult with them at frequent intervals on the course of events in foreign affairs and on the need for future action in this field, whether it be executive or legislative action.

Further, in the event of any future danger to the security of the United States or in the event of need for any new legislation of importance, I will immediately reconvene the Congress in another extraordinary session.

I should like to be able to offer the hope that the shadow over the world might swiftly pass. I cannot. The facts compel my stating, with candor, that darker periods may lie ahead. The disaster is not of our making; no act of ours engendered the forces which assault the foundations of civilization. Yet we find ourselves affected to the core; our currents of commerce are changing, our minds are filled with new problems, our position in world affairs has already been altered.

In such circumstances our policy must be to appreciate in the deepest sense the true American interest. Rightly considered, his interest is not selfish. Destiny first made us, with our sister nations o nthis hemisphere, joint heirs of European culture. Fate seems now to compel us to assume the task of helping to maintain in the western world a citadel wherein that civilization may be kept alive. The peace, the integrity and the safety of the Americas—these must be kept firm and serene.

In a period when it is sometimes said that free discussion is no longer compatible with national safety, may you by your deeds show the world that we of the United States are one people, of one mind, one spirit, one clear resolution, walking before God in the light of the living.

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Bramley & Co., Inc.
JEWELERS OF DISTINCTION
199 Main St.
White Plains, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

B. H. WRAGGE TROTTER. Wool dress with softly lapelled collar and a great to-do of pleats all round. Brown, heather and cranberry red. In sizes 12 to 20, 22.95
Other Dresses, Coats and Knit Costumes in sizes 12-44 from $12.95
Martha Brest SPORTSWEAR
White Plains, N. Y. Greenwich, Conn.

TENTH Anniversary
SEASON 1939-1940
The Mrs. JULIAN OLNEY SERIES
Oct. 20 THE BALI DANCERS
Nov. 17 JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
Dec. 15 YEHUDI MENUHIN
Jan. 12 PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
Feb. 2 SIMON BARER
Mar. 29 MARIAN ANDERSON
WESTCHESTER COUNTY CENTER
Subscriptions $6.60, $9.90, $13.20, $16.50
PEOPLES BANK BUILDING
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

1. Slide into a pair of Arrow Shorts. There are no crotch-irking seams to make you squirm. (65c up.)
2. Put on an Arrow Shirt. America's most popular shirt with the world's handsomest collar. ($2 up)
3. Adorn your neck with an Arrow Necktie. Smart, long-wearing, wrinkle-resistant. ($1 and $1.50)
4. Select one of those well-styled Arrow Handkerchiefs for your coat pocket. They match up in the Arrow Shirts and Ties. (25c up)
P.S. Don't forget your shoes socks and pants.
Chester Squire MEN'S SHOP
144 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 5270
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

The Gossard Line of Beauty of Foundation Corsets and Bras
LA DEBUTANTE SHOPPE
171 Mamaroneck Avenue
GRACE E. FISHER, Graduate Corsetiere
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

The Finest FOODS Money Can Buy
Geo. W. Loft Markets, Inc.
White Plains 191 Hamilton Ave.
New Rochelle 200 Main Street
25 Warburton Ave., Yonkers

Pitman's Corset Specialist
Our Expert Fitting Service Provides for Every Corseting Need.
Lingerie. Hosiery. Gloves. Bags.
232 Mamaroneck Avenue
Mamaroneck N. Y.

WESTCHESTER heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
OSSINING 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766

Visit
the two complete model homes, the 20 model rooms, the many special departments in the completely remodeled
NEPTUNE FURNITURE CO.
363 Huguenot St. New Rochelle

Eleanor Jurgens
Stylist
Presents for Your Approval
All the requisites of a complete and smart Fall-Winter wardrobe or a perfect gift!
★ KATHERINE K "MEASURE-FIT" corsets and brassieres by KELLOGG.
★ Form-fitting BRA-SLIPS by LA CONTOURETTE.
★ Custom made Hollywood sportswear and lingerie by CALTEX.
★ Long wearing HOSIERY by SILVER LADY.
135E Post Road Tel. W. P. 6134
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

For Dependable DRY CLEANING
Swift Service Corp.
SCIENTIFIC CLEANING
White Plains 2228
Scarsdale 700
Greenwich 4567
Mamaroneck 1700
Bronxville 3210
New Rochelle 6863
Rye 716
WESTCHESTER

Sears... WHITE PLAINS
50% TRADE-IN ALLOWANCE
ON ALLSTATE SAFETY TIRES
OPEN DAILY 9-6 FRI. AND SAT. 9-9
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
200 E. POST ROAD WHITE PLAINS N. Y.

You cannot give ...
too much thought to the selection of the proper school for your boy or girl
Advertisements of selected schools appear in The Christian Science Monitor each Tuesday and Saturday.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CALL ON FRIENDS with unusual new Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. C-24, New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Deal with a leading concern. Big profits selling friends finest $1 assortment; latest foils, parchments; 56 personals; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg 8-49, Mass.

INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS MAKE YOU MORE MONEY
Sell latest 1and—21 beautiful folders with sender's initial in Gold. Silver effect. $1 retail. 50c profit. Bonus. 90 Name-Imprinted cards, $1. Many unusual money-making assortments. 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 688 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—21 card $1 asst. Humorous, Etchings, Religious, Everydays. Wrappings, Stationery, Personals. Good profits. Request samples. Heather Greetings, Dept. S47, Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE 3-room apartment; heat, gas and electricity supplied; convenient to trains and bus; adults preferred. 228 Locust Street, Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 2212

Flushing, N. Y.—WHITECOTE
Beautiful English-type apartments, overlooking Bowne Park; modern; beamed ceilings, private entrances; 1½-5 exceptionally large rooms; simplex; Duplex; owner managed. 159-04 29th Avenue.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.
PARK PLAZA APARTMENTS
EAST AVENUE
2, 3, and 4-room apartments. Conveniently located. Elevator and Refrigeration. Moderate Rentals.
ARTHUR E. MUTH
LARCHMONT 327

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST ARMS
59 LOCUST AVENUE
5 minutes' walk to station 3 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
ONE PARK LANE
NORTH COLUMBUS AVE.
Luxurious apartments of five and six rooms with sun porches and fireplaces. Each bedroom with private bath. 24-hour telephone and elevator service. The prestige of a distinguished address.
Selected Tenancy
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Oakwood 7226

Yonkers, N. Y.
FLEETWOOD
Three Minutes' Walk to Station
Overlooking Bronx River Parkway
Modern elevator building, spacious 3 and 4 room apartments, with 1 bath; 5 rooms, 2 baths.
MODERATE RENTALS
MRS. WALTHER
Resident Agent
1472 Midland Ave. Beverly 8244
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

'34 FORD FORDOR $185
'36 FORD COUPE R $290
HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Park Square, Boston HUB. 7100

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innersprings; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th) N Y C TR 7-4130

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

IDEAL CORSET SHOP
4611 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Garments for every figure. WI. 6-5017

FOR SALE OR RENT

FURNITURE in 1-rm studio-living room; or lease to May 1, 1940; $37.50 mo. M. A. SNYDER, 270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Com. 3181.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HAIRDRESSERS

AL, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
186 Fulton (nr. P. O.), Hempstead, N. Y.
Hempstead 1633 Parking in Rear

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MAID with references, no cooking, 3 children live in; $10-$12 week. Middlesex 8245, Watertown, Mass.

HOMES TO SHARE

GREAT NECK, N. Y.—Middle-aged man will share comfortably furnished, well-located home with couple with or without children. Box X-64, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. tel. Baldwin 1100

HOUSES FOR SALE

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Charming English stone house, 7 rooms, 3 baths and game room, studio living room, with stone fireplace and leaded antique glass windows; unusual setting with natural, well-established rock gardens; property includes glen with all-year brook, waterfalls and sizeable island; also 16 shade trees and 6 fruit trees; moderate taxes; price $15,000. Inspection welcomed. 34 Reynal Road. Tel. Gladstone 1781.

HOUSES TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Seven-room house, fireplaces, automatic heat, hot water; near schools, station and shopping center. 42 Trinity Place, New Rochelle 2978-R.

INSTRUCTION

STUDIO of Expression opening Sept. 25. Public Speaking, Conversation, Diction, Bible Reading. MILDRED KARPMAN, 20 Waverly Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y. Lyn. 1379.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

HENRIETTE KREPPEL
INTERIOR DECORATOR
515 Madison Avenue
Plaza 3-1432 New York

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 2122
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

Local Classified

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Est. 1874
L. CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
GLenmore 2-2848 Insured Carriers

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 485 West 156th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 41st St. and Lexington Ave.—Advertising agency will sublet well-lighted office high up on reasonable monthly basis to artist or free-lance advertising man. GEORGE REID, 369 Lexington Ave.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED—Practitioner's office 5 to 7 Friday evenings. (42nd St. zone). Write Box P-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

CALICO COTTAGE, Westport, Conn., on the water—Home with lawn, trees and porch; near bathing beach, on bus line; open year round. GRACE FRANCE. Tel. Westport, 3849.

CHERRY RIDGE GUEST HOUSE, Mystic, Conn.—Charming old house modernized, refined atmosphere; year-round guests; moderate rates; meals served private parties by appointment. MRS. ELSIE EDELHOFF. Tel. Mystic 135-2.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1382 6th Ave. (55th), New York.

PRINTING

BALTIMORE, MD.—Commercial printing and Greeting Cards. VAN PRESS, 2725 E. Jefferson St. Call Wolfe 3286 for prices.

PRINTS

SALE—Old Prints, Fashions, Flowers, Birds; 3 for $1.00. Correct Framing—reasonable. CHAGNON, 26 West 46th, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

SKI LODGE, Round-Top Mountain, Bristol, N. H.—Antique, colonial, fireplaces, furnace, telephone, electricity; desirable; reasonable. VIOLA GEOROE, Bristol, N. H.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms, water in closet, walking distance The Mother Church; permanent; trans. Com. 9323.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautiful permanent home, elderly people; near church and B. M. T. subway. 677 East 17th Street.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, N. Y.—7 Greenway Terrace—Single front room, private home; residential section, near subway and train; man preferred. BO. 8-7531.

N. Y. C., 121 East 77th (2-N)—Clean, quiet room, adjoining bath; business person; refined home; transportation excellent; references. BUtterfield 8-8074.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 137th St. (Apt. 62)—Clean, quiet, sunny single, running water; refined home; good transportation; business person; reasonable.

N. Y. C., West 94th St.—Exceptional South room; bath; $8; elevator; suitable practitioner; references. Phone Riverside 9-2181.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71st (Broadway)—In refined home, large and single room; light and sunny, harmonious atmosphere; references (12 A).

N. Y. C., West 58th—Beautiful modern room, bath; business person preferred. White Box M-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Beautiful suburb New York; unusual rooms; impersonal atmosphere; comfort, quiet, view. Address STUDIO HOUSE, tel. Summit 6-5426.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Quiet, pleasant furnished room; accessible; breakfast served or kitchen privileges. Tel. Gladstone 1585 after 6:30 p. m.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 36-35 152nd St.—Attractive single and double room, twin beds; quiet residential section near Fair; parking; $1.50 each or weekly rates. LOKKER.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave. Fl. 9-8461J—Large double rooms, private home; porch; residential section; 1½ blocks church, 5 min. Fair and transit. Mrs. Lephardt.

WHITESTONE, L. I., N. Y., 150-21 20th Ave.—2 comfortable rooms near bath, private home, short distance to Fair; meals optional; reasonable rates. BENSING. FL 9-2381-W.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y., 39-29 54 St. Ha. 6-9197—3 comfortable rooms, single, double; near Fair; private house; reasonable; free parking.

SHOE REPAIRING

JOE'S SHOE REPAIR
Front Street, just west of Main
Hempstead, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-housekeeper, practical attendant, care of children; drives; references. Mrs. N. Parkell (Apt. 23), 924 W. End Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED secretary, business, music, radio, registrar private school; resident position considered. Box J-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, 10 years secretary-steno, with Christian Scientist, desires position. Write Box C-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MECCA STUDIOS, 2434 83 ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Maud E. T. Doolittle, Mus. B., instructor piano, in all grades; special wee tot classes; reasonable rates. Ha. 4-2477.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., who recently returned from lecturing in Europe, announces that his BIBLE LECTURE COURSES in the New York area recommence for the ninth consecutive year about Oct. 1st. For further information write 504 W. 111th, N. Y. C. Phone UN 4-4318.

TUTORING—INTERMEDIATE SUBJECTS—Reading: experienced teacher trained to handle causes impeding child's progress; attention to posture faults if desired. Elizabeth Lowes, 2361b St. and Palisade Ave., Riverdale, N. Y. C. Tel. Kingsbridge 9-8392.

WANTED TO BUY

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. J. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg. Wis. 7-7900.

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

GRAND PIANO WANTED
Oriental Rugs, Dining Room Set.
Longwood 8091 (Mass.).

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEIGS
Men's Shoes $3.00
Made to Sell for Much More
All Styles and Leathers
DOWNSTAIRS

F. W. BEHRENS, INC.
Meats and Groceries
192 Fairfield Avenue 3-3131
We Carry a Full Line of HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

Innumerable Selection! Dependable Quality!
Annual BULB SALE featuring TULIPS
19c Dozen—$3.88 Per Hundred
Also hyacinths, crocus, border and rock garden plants
HOWLAND'S
GREENWICH

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We Solicit Your Patronage

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton Joseph S. Hall
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

SEE NEXT PAGE

General Classified

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

EXPERT FINISHING
One-day service. Rolls developed 10 Velox prints or 8 Velox prints, 2 enlargements 25c. EXPERT STUDIOS Dept. 17 La Crosse Wisconsin

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HAVE you a place for me? Young woman, graduate Teachers College, Columbia University, experienced with kindergarten and primary level children. CARROLL STILES, 975 Burr Street, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday, Wednesday 9 to 1 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dry Cleaners

of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing

New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1500-1501

Walk-Over and Matrix

Fine Shoes for Men and Women

Kramer Shoe Shops
245 GREENWICH AVENUE

"Wear-Ever" Casserole
$1.79
Radiant finish aluminum—also used for flowers or fruit. New fancy molds—Melon 39c—Tower 1½ qt. 49c.

Greenwich Hardware Co.

Radio Service
on All Makes of Radios

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

SQUASH PIES
3 sizes
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

HANAN SHOES
for Men and Women
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 Trumbull Street

Antiques Restored Tel. 3-1344
Park Road Upholstery & Furniture Co.
R. DORTZ, Mgr.
Custom Built Furniture Repairing and Refinishing
Mattresses, Springs, Dinnettes, Odd Pieces
"West Hartford's Own Since 1930"
276 Park Road, West Hartford, Conn.

Coombs
744 MAIN STREET

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING — Sales and Service Fuel Oils
The LALLY-HOLMSTROM Co.
18 Haynes Street
Nights 2-1789 Days 7-7216

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730—2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.
An Ideal Gift—to Yourself, The Amazing New
POCKET UMBRELLA
For Men or Women—$5 and $8
It is full-size, yet when not in use can be folded into a compact package 11" long.
H. F. CORNING & CO.
269 Trumbull St. Est. 1812

MERIDEN

COAL — COKE
Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
TUXIS COAL & OIL CO.
553 E. Colony St. Phone 1960

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

ALICE LUTON
Retail Dept., 383 Broad Street
Face Creams blended by hand — Face Powder 6 shades
OIL SHAMPOO—outstanding for use before and after permanent waves to keep the hair clean and soft.

ROCKWELL SILVER CO.
Retail Department
Silver decorated Glass Wedding Presents—Useful and inexpensive

MIDDLETOWN

GREETING CARDS for all occasions
LENDING LIBRARY of new books
STATIONERY—letter and note sizes
Helen Bradford Hazen
113 College Street

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

COMMUNITY STORE

MEATS GROCERIES VEGETABLES FRUITS
Frosted foods a specialty
326 South Main Street Tel. 446

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
79 WEST MAIN STREET

McWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT— 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

COAL ★ COKE
100% Test Fuel Oils
Free Service on Heating Problems
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
3-6131 135 Temple St.

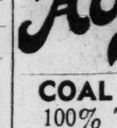
Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers *Silversmiths*
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street, at the Taft

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists

Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y⁰ OLD⁰ HARD⁰WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

FOR FALL WEDDINGS
Gifts of Silverware, Glassware, China and Clocks
FRANK LAUDER
JEWELER & SILVERSMITH
96 WASHINGTON ST. SO. NORWALK

Classic, Tailored Clothes
for discriminating women, suitable for town and country wear. Ready made and custom made at moderate prices.
THE SMART WOMAN
INCORPORATED
63 Wall Street, Norwalk

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

New Fall
ENNA JETTICKS
in
Suede—Patent and Kid
$5.00 to $6.00—AAA to EEE
ARNOLD'S BOOT SHOP
64 Wall St., Bishop Bldg., Norwalk

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TWEED COATS
A smart collection of tweeds, plaids and reversible coats for men and women
16.95 to 29.95
FRANKELS
Atlantic St.

Telephone 3-0349
THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Wedding and Engagement Announcements. Christmas Cards. Calendars.
Printing of Every Description
Toms Road Stamford, Conn.

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
226 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St. Next door to Palace Theatre

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
465 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2115

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171

"The Fashion Corner of Connecticut"
STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

CRAIGHLEIGH COATS
exclusive with us
M. MOLTASCH & SON
278-280 Main St.

Open the Season with the new
"STETSON PLAYBOY" HAT 5.00
Frank Martin & Sons, Inc.
Stamford, Conn.
The Modern Store for Men and Boys

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

"Kenwood Blankets"
Sold Exclusively by us in Waterbury
Prices $6.98, $8.98, $10.98 $12.50, $13.50

Wear Ever Aluminum!
SEPTEMBER SPECIALS
on sale in our housewares department
HOWLAND-HUGHES

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO
45 GRAND ST. WATERBURY CONN

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 EAST MAIN STREET AT MILL
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

For SMART APPAREL and ACCESSORIES
Shop at
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Choose from our selection of colorful
DAMASK DRAPERIES
Full length and widths—all lined throughout.
$1.98 and $2.98 pair
The Miller & Peck Co.

Send your coats, suits and dresses to us for their "Zoric" fall cleaning. They will look like new when we return them.
PERRY'S
Phone 3-3161

ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 South Main Street Tel. 4-4822
Boys' and Young Men's Wear
New Fall Suits—
Two long trousers .....$15.00 up
Colorful Sport Coats .....$8.95 up
Tweedy Reversible Coats....$10.95 up

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625. Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Plaza 3732

If you want quick action
Harford BEARING CO.
Insurance Mortgages Apartments Rented
Ver. 0578 1723 Harford Avenue
A. Wilhelm, Jr. Mrs. B. H. B. Ennis, Jr.

WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Cleaned
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Without Obligation
Howard E. Oler—Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO.
819 N. HOWARD ST. VErnon 5891

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY ALBANY, N.Y.

Free Parking for John G. Myers Customers
Feel free to use it while shopping all day or only one-half hour.
On Maiden Lane Below Broadway

Fine Groceries
THE ALLEN FOOD SHOP
Full line of Birds Eye Frosted Food—Meats—Fish—Vegetables—Fruits
136 No. Allen Street
Corner Washington Avenue
TEL. 2-5931

WHITNEY'S
Buy Your Furs With Confidence at Whitney's
All we ask is the chance to serve you with—
Coal, Coke or Fuel Oil
Backed by 60 years of reputation
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
Foot of Colonie Street 4-9111

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL ST., ALBANY, N. Y.
MILLINERY—SHOES
ACCESSORIES

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
52 State St.

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street
Premier Showing of Newest Fall Fashions as given in latest magazines
I. MILLER — FOOTSAVER
CARLYLE — DR. LOCKE
PEACOCK — FLORSHEIM
VITALITY — BOSTONIAN
Beautiful I. MILLER SHOES and HOSIERY to Match

Coats Laden With Rich Furs
—applied in novel ways, to include plastrons, sailor and pouch collars, at $49.95 upward.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

Home Planners Shop
Like those you have seen at the World's Fair. New—modern in every respect—complete. Everything that goes in the home—an expert to help you plan a budget. Opening this week—Third Floor.
At McLEAN'S

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

NOW is the time, before prices advance, to order your winter supply of good coal.
"Same coal from the same mine all the time"
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
345-357 Grand Ave. Phone 7-2349
Coal—Fuel Oil—Building Supplies

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 6300—3622

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3282

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

HOBLIN'S HARDWARE STORE
for Ranges, Electrical Appliances, Refrigerators, Radios
94 KRAFT AVENUE

Rugs—Upholstery Shampooed—Repaired Stored
Dealers in Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Imperial Rug Company
1179 Yonkers Ave., Yonkers. Tel. Bev. 8661

Complete Stock of Classical and Swing Records
Radio Sales and Service
91 PONDFIELD ROAD

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
A. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

MERRILL CONST. CO.
Specialists in Filling Your Building Needs
NEW HOMES—REMODELING
ROOFING—PAINTING—MASONRY
Financed by F.H.A. or Easy Payment Plan
For Estimates and Plans Li. 6700
MAIN STREET AT UTICA

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

CORTLAND

RADIO
Headquarters—All the Best Makes
HARRINGTON BROS.
Cortland, N. Y., State Theatre Bldg.

We offer you Quality Merchandise
FALL APPAREL—
—DRY GOODS
Gift and Household Items
G. H. WILTSIE

The Moderne Beauty Shop
Over
LEADLEY DRUG STORE
9 Main Street
Violet Marcussen, Prop. PHONE 256

ELMIRA

Let Us Show You the Good Points of
SCHWINN BICYCLES
Balloon tires, Morrow brake, chromium-plated truss rods, sponge rubber filled seat, all welded frame.... $24.95
Time Payments Arranged
THE GEO. W. PECK CO.

SHELL
Complete Fall Change-Over Service
E. A. BEMENT
418 Walnut Street 2-4110

GLOVERSVILLE

Every House Needs
WESTINGHOUSE
B. E. SHELL CO.
53 West Fulton St.

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

Barney Galinsky & Sons
Clothiers
GLOVERSVILLE

ITHACA

Robin Hood's Money Bag

filled with wonderful "loot"—lipstick, rouge and powder by Lelong
Price $5.50
Sold by
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.

Dr. Posner's School Shoes

For Correct Body Balance!
ROTHSCHILD'S

Wallpaper — Paints
Linoleum — Shades
Venetian Blinds
Genasco Roofing and Shingles
R. F. SMITH
120-122 West State Street

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATERS, Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

M. G. SCHELTZ
Merchant Tailor
for Men and Women
302 E. State Street
Over Lehigh Valley Ticket Office

KENMORE

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

VASSAR BEAUTY SHOP
Experts in All Branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
DE. 1033
1362 Kenmore Avenue
Next to Kenmore Floral Co.

JOHN WILES
Jeddo-Highland Coal
(The Aristocrat of Anthracite)
Semet-Solvay Coke
91 EUCLID AVENUE Ri. 6140

For a finer selection of baked goods
visit
KOEGL'S HOME BAKERY
3193 Delaware Ave. — 3106 Delaware Ave.

Fall House-Cleaning Needs supplied at
M. DUSEL'S
Hardware — House Furnishings
Paints — Plumbing
Electrical Supplies
3147 DELAWARE AVE. RI 9633

LARCHMONT

RAE RITCHIE
DISTINCTIVE GOWNS for All Occasions
Moderate Prices
Larchmont 1968 1940 Palmer Ave.

SILVER SERVICE STATION
Formerly with Librett's, Inc.
63 Boston Post Road
LUBRICATION TIRES
WASHING BATTERIES
Cars called for and delivered
TEL. LARCHMONT 1949

Phones 500—433
Larchmont Rapid Taxi
PACKARD LIMOUSINES
Hourly Service
LARCHMONT TO NEW YORK
Fare 75c, Round Trip $1.00
N. Y. C. Terminal, 203 W. 41st St.
Phone WI. 7-0888 Also Local Service

REMY PARISIAN HAIRDRESSER

Westchester's Leading Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave
Difficult Cases Welcome
168 Myrtle Blvd. Larch 2793

RUGS—Oriental and Domestic
Washed—Cleaned—Repaired
BROADLOOM CARPETS
V. H. KOROGLIAN
Since 1930
138 Post Road Tel. Larch. 429

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
32 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

Attention
KNITTER BUGS
New Yarns at
Jessalyn Yarn Shop
96 So. Grand Av. Baldwin, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
For Rockaway

To Monitor Readers
A SPECIAL PRICE ON BENDIX WASHERS
WESTMINSTER SALES & SERVICE
Radios, Refrigerators, Victrolas
Gas Ranges, Washers, Oil Burners
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626, daily except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mary Seabury Tea Room Bake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Tea
Dinners—cooked the New England way—to take home.
"Home Kind" Pastries
Birthday Cakes
Party Sandwiches and Cakes
137-55 Northern Blvd.—IN. 3-5015

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

New Trend Adapted to Individual Needs
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

ANNOUNCEMENT
Our Millinery Department is now under the personal direction of Mrs. Marguerite White.
Budget prices prevail. Your Patronage Solicited.
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
111-05 Northern Blvd. at Bowne St.
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
Dedicated to Foot Comfort for the entire family
36-09 Main St. Fl. 9-5958

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
Hans Runge
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding.
Entire charge taken.
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-6450

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl 9-8877 Fl 9-8857

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUGS CLEANED
Washed, Repaired, Stored
Cutting and Fitting, Reweaving
Phone BO. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-20 Queens Blvd.

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-38 Austin Street BO. 8-3717

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
ESSO
107-18 71ST RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1220

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Tel. Cleveland 3-4038
Open Nights Tues. and Fri., 8 P. M.
olga held
hair dresser
81-37 Lefferts Boulevard
Kew Gardens, L. I.

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2830
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

SCHOOL CLOTHES

BOXIE Cardigans, sweaters, skirts, jackets, gloves, bags, accessories.
Carol Green's
60 So. Main St. Tel. Free 6182

Stop at **Sonny's Service Station**
Tune up your car Now. Greasing Our Specialty
W. H. LANGE, Prop.
E. Sunrise H'way and Henry St., Freeport

HARRY'S MEN'S SHOP
Freeport's Finest Store
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Adam Hats, Manhattan Shirts
FREEPORT

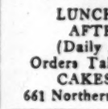
FREEPORT DRUG SHOP
Yardley's Powder and Compact Combination
$1.35 Special $2.20 Value
Personal Christmas card orders taken now
76 So. Main St. Tel. Free. 7793

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

WILLARD'S
GIFTS
Kitchen and Dining Room Accessories
113 Middle Neck Road, opposite Playhouse
Phone Great Neck 2704

SCHOOL SHOES

Also smart styles for the entire family
NASSAU BOOTERY
64 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck

RHODA SPORTSWEAR
44 Middle Neck Road G. N. 2693

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
80 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD N. Y.
Ph. Hempstead 2732 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD TPKE., NR. NASSAU BLVD.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Hempstead 6100
USED CARS
Chris. Truelson Auto Sales
Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq. New York

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air-Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave Hempstead 1601

For Your Linoleum Needs
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK 2 Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

RED STAR MARKET
Fruits and Vegetables
Front Street, Opposite Main
FREE DELIVERY

Redwood Lumber
Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike, near Nassau Blvd.

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 635
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JACKSON HEIGHTS

HIGH-CLASS LADIES' TAILOR, DRESSMAKER and FURRIER
Coats, Suits and Dresses made to order. New Fall and Winter fashions and materials now on display. Consult us about your remodeling and altering problems. Yes! We do French Dry Cleaning and Dyeing for Ladies and Gentlemen.
A. A. MANCINELLI
80-09 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 4-6550

george arthur co.
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
CLEANERS
DYERS
TAILORS
83-23 37th Ave. Hav. 4-5503

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
Exceptional Values
Made to Order—Remodeling
37-41 82 Street NE. 9-5525

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Pies and Cakes
YOU will love to eat
3709-83rd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Tel HAvemeyer 9-0150

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 4-8679 9 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TISDALE COAL CO.
Call Us at Our New Telephone Number
IRONSIDES 6-6000
For anything pertinent to your Heating Problem

D & H ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS COKE AND FUEL OIL
Yards in All Boroughs
Since 1846
29-28 41 Ave., Long Island City
Chatham-Phenix Bldg.

9 lbs $1
PILGRIM
The Million-Dollar Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

"DAINTEE" HOSIERY
74c 3 prs. The finest in Hosiery Value. $2.15 Guaranteed to satisfy.
Largest selection of Bags, Gloves and Costume Jewelry.
DAINTEE
87-33 82ND ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS
880 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN

Needless to pay more, risky to pay less than at
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
8402 Roosevelt Ave., Jackson Heights
Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700

ESTABLISHED 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

NEWTOWN 9-6731—6732—6733
Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry, and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries
Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd., Jackson Heights

JAMAICA

Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.

LOUIS
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready made hats $1.85 and up
Hats made to order

LYNBROOK

Call For and Delivery Service
Weiler's Shell Service
Sunrise Highway
Lynbrook
Opp. Peoples Bank Tel. Lyn. 7851

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke | Coal White-Red | Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

When winter comes cast your heating worries to
LYNBROOK FUEL CO.
50 Forest Avenue, Lynbrook, L. I.
24-HOUR SERVICE
FUEL OIL — Oil Burners and
KEROSENE — Complete Heating Systems
COAL — Day Phone Lyn 896—4497
KOPPERS COKE — Night Call Lyn. 2041
Free emergency service for your burner

MUELLER'S
Home Made Candies of Quality
82 Atlantic Ave.

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 Sales • And • Service — 4
Telephone Manhasset

Ideal Pastry Shop
"from oven to you"
432 PLANDOME RD., Next to Theatre
Phone Manhasset 2170 Manhasset, L. I.

STRATHMORE SERVICE STATION
Give us a chance to show we appreciate your business.
Northern Blvd. and Shelter Rock Road
CHAS. A. GALVIN, Prop.

NEW YORK

Long Island

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

Inexpensive Hats
with an
Expensive Look
Always at one low price
$1.89
Always New and Up-to-Date!
BOBBEN SHOPS
184 Jericho Turnpike

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You
You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-0200

Established 20 Years Richmond Hill 2-5274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose — Mallory Hats —
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA AND MYRTLE AVENUES

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

DISTINCTIVE MILLINERY
$1.85 up
The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th Street
VIRGINIA 7-9512

Prenneis Restaurant
German-American Cooking
CLUB ACCOMMODATIONS
101-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

SPRINGER'S
Ladies' and Men's Wear
LOCAL AGENT
Ladies' Berkshire Hosiery
116-16 JAMAICA AVENUE

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

MEN
Spruce Up for Fall!
Smart New STETSON Hats Now $5.00
Jarman Friendly Shoes $5.00
Jarman Custom Shoes $6.85
Plesser & Sons
HABERDASHERS • HATTERS
9105 Jamaica Avenue

THE LAST IS FIRST—in
Pro-tek-tiv SHOES
Tomorrow's Shoes—TODAY
The Shoes with the Pear Shaped Heels
5 to 8, 8½ to 12, 12½ to 3, 3½ to 8
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
9019 Jamaica Av. 115-11 Jamaica Av.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

D. G. DE MOTT CORP.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
New Homes for Sale
Or Will Build to Order
492 Morris Avenue Tel. RVC 806

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5164 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

ST. ALBANS

SORENSEN'S Beauty Parlor
Expert in Permanent Waving
231-32 Merrick Rd., Laurelton, L. I., N. Y.

MAMARONECK

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

Fenimore Cooper Service
Gas TIRES Batteries
Largest Used Tire Stock in Westchester
A Tire for Every Make Car In Stock
AUTO REPAIRS
Tel. Mamaroneck 699, 404 W. Post Rd.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OAKWOOD 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.
S. E. SOLNICA
27-33 So. Sixth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Pair 4-2800 Oak 2600

MARIGOLD BEAUTY SHOP
Popular Prices
DU ART PERMANENTS
39 East Third St., cor. of 2nd Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct from Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVE.
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

BONNIE BROOK TEA ROOM
Jane Koschneck
Luncheon 12-2, Dinner 5:30-8
Sunday Dinner 12-8
50 LOCUST AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 9661

LEONARD WHITE
Teacher of Dancing
Classes Forming Now for Children and Adults
124 North Ave. New Rochelle 3614

You Will Enjoy HATS by Wolfe-Dahms
Formerly of Bonwit-Teller
Two Hamilton Ave. at North Ave.
New Rochelle 5477

Walk-Over and Matrix
Fine Shoes for Men and Women
Kramer Shoe Shops
476 MAIN STREET

— COMPLETE SERVICE —
• MOVING • CRATING
• SHIPPING • STORAGE
CALL NEW ROCHELLE 6184
JONES & SEARING, INC.
400 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St.
New Rochelle

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8334-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

COLBERT'S
Distinctive Infants' and Children's Wear
Nursery Accessories
186 North Ave.
(Opp. Arnold Constable's)
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
NEW ROCHELLE 2711
550 Main Street New Rochelle

henri marten hairdresser
for characteristic permanent waves and chic coiffures.
hamilton 5089
57 church St., corner prospect st.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Helmrdach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7945

Featuring the new Fredorics Permanent at $5.00
ZOTOS (Machineless)
EUGENE, BILLING Koolerwave Method
Also Featured
PARADISE Beauty Shop
Telephone for an Appt.
FOrdham 4-7946
50 East Fordham Rd.

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Prepare your car for Spring Driving
ESSO
Conscientious Repair Work
CATON SERVICENTER
Caton and Coney Island Aves.
WIndsor 8-8329

PARKSIDE SHOP GOWNS
730 Flatbush Avenue
Est. Since 1919 IN. 2-2370
Open Evenings Until 9:30; Wed. 6 P. M.

LATEST FASHIONS
bunny sherman
Millinery
7712 Fifth Avenue

SUMMER CLOTHES BEAUTIFULLY CLEANED or LAUNDERED
Mail Orders attended to
UNIT SYSTEM LAUNDRY CORP.
866 DeKalb Avenue NEvins 8-6400

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave. BUckminster 4-1237
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison BUckminster 7-4540

We sell Domino Cane Sugar
and many other Monitor advertised products
CARL'S DELICATESSEN
544 86th Street SH. 5-0077

HARDWARE
House Furnishings, Paints and Supplies
Locksmiths—Electrical Work
Edison Mazda Lamps
May & Schaaf Co.
885 Flatbush Ave. BU. 2-7714

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600, 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE 2-8498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK
Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
A. Gilmour Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1003 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

PELHAM

Warm Oil & Coal Co., Inc.
Oil—Oil Burner Service—Coal—Wood—Oil Burners Installed—Coke
Pelham Manor Tel. Pel. 2045
New York Tel. Pel. 1444

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3380 217 WOLFS LANE

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

THUR RAY
The New Cool Permanent that Lasts
Richard's Hair Dressing
204 Westchester Ave Phone 346

Harvest Sale
"WEAR-EVER" Aluminum
FRANK L. ROCKEY
129-131 No. Main Street

Port Chester's Agency for
Florsheim Men's Shoes
Most Styles $5.75
I. GOLDBERG, SON

Kickernick
the freedom purse
LILLIAN SHOP
227 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

POUGHKEEPSIE

Suggestions for Fall
2 or 3 Piece Suits
Sport or Dress Coats
Dresses — Sportswear and Millinery
BAUERS—260 Main Street

Presenting the New 1940 PACKARD and NASH
AUTOMOBILES
The most sparkling cars on the market—now on display in our showrooms.
Packard Poughkeepsie, Inc.
333 Mill Street

BROCK'S HABERDASHERY SHOP
31 Market Street
Men's Furnishings
of the Better Kind

Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

THE UP-TO-DATE CO. Inc.
POUGHKEEPSIE
Feminine Wearables

VAN DYK
H. Witbeck-O. Hoar, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

FOR HAPPY HEATING
1. ESSO and GILBARCO Oil Burners
2. ESSOHEAT Fuel Oil
3. 24-HOUR Oil Delivery and Burner Service
MID-HUDSON OIL CO.
PHONE 1200 POUGHKEEPSIE

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Luckey's BABY WEEK
devoted to bringing you everything for the little folks, at little prices.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

ESSO
ARTHUR HANKINSON
South Ave. at Academy St.
On Main Route No. 9 to World's Fair

SWISS
Cleaners and Dyers
542 Main Street Phone 644
Let us clean your . . . KNITWEAR
Blocked to Correct Measurements

FLEMING'S
YOUR MEN'S STORE
FALL CLOTHES
For All Young Men
We are ready for Fall. Are you?
COR. CANNON AND LIBERTY STS.

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED "TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

"Rochester's First Cleaners"
Established 1822
Leary's
Cleaners & Dyers Inc.

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue Culver 481-482
We deliver

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
COKE—OIL
170 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Edith Eliss
OF ROCHESTER
Sunday Dinners 60c to $1.25

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Ships
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
944 MONROE AVENUE

Do You Value Your Books?
They can be restored to their original beauty and usefulness, at moderate cost.
Send for Free Estimate
W. W. MILLS
Expert Bookbinder
910 Chili Ave. GEN. 635-R

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

NEW YORK

RYE
(Continued)

Real Estate and Insurance
Sales—Rentals Fire—Automobile
SUZANNE GEDNEY
19 Purchase St. Phone Rye 671

SCARSDALE

Beverley Hat Shoppe
New Fall Showing of Hats
Priced from $1.95 models for Youth and Matron. Personality Hats Made to Order. Blocking and Remodeling.
SUITS—SKIRTS—DRESSES
Individually Styled—Reasonably Priced
2 Depot Place Tel. Scarsdale 4153

Charles J. Goyert & Co., Incorporated
Service on all makes of Burners
OIL BURNER SALES, FUEL OIL
210 S. Lexington Ave. Tel. W. P. 443—3736
White Plains, N. Y. Sears. 6136
Night and Sunday Calls, W. P. 443

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
Frigidaire and G. E. Refrigerators, Easy Washing Machines, Gas and Electric Ranges, Vacuum Cleaners
11 SPENCER PLACE

SAGAMORE MARKET
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS—SEA FOODS
90 Garth Road 136 Sagamore Road
Scarsdale, N. Y. Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Tel. SC. 4016, 7, 8 Tel. Tu. 6310

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 7000—W P. 8500

SCHENECTADY

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK.
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-belts
$3.50 to $10
The Carl Co.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barney's
HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware
PHONE 4-4311

BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

PRATT & LAMBERT EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
13-30 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

ESSO HEAT
The Oil Fuel
The O-Gas-Co Sales Corp.
PHONE 4-3194

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
3 LOCATIONS
113 S. Salina 457 S. Salina
520 S. Warren St.

FLORENCE A. EDWARDS
DRESSES—COATS—HATS
"Things a little different"
PRICES MODERATE
338 West Kennedy Tel. 5-2755

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

H. A. HYDE
Oldest Millinery House in Syracuse
ESTABLISHED 1881
New Hats—Beautiful, flattering. Rich black and vital fall colors.
Prices $1.95 to $12.50
Mabel Hyde Tallman 435 South Warren

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

TROY

TOM S. WOTKYNS & CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'—Lehigh Coal
Smokeless and High Volatile Bituminous Coal
Office Tel. 573 Tel. Yard 4038 Office 47 Third Street Yard 3130 7th Ave.
FURNACE and RANGE OILS
Troy, New York

Established 1927 TELEPHONE 6457
The LAKESIDE PRESS
FOUR BRUNSWICK ROAD
Distinctive Printing Service
Commercial and Social Printing
Christmas Cards

UTICA

Fall Accessories
Step into the new "Fall Fashion Picture" covered by the loveliest of accessories from Wells. Hats pitched forward on the head and hair covered by snoods; shoes that cover up heels and toes; longer gloves to meet the bracelet length sleeves and huge bib necklaces to cover the higher necklines of the new fall dresses. Cover up for Fall!
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.

For GOOD ROADS and SAFETY Use The Famous TRENTON LIMESTONE
Crushed in All Sizes for Every Purpose. AGRICULTURE LIME — For Better Crops.
L. & M. STONE CO.
Quarry Prospect, N. Y. Quarry Phone Barneveld 11 Night Phone Barneveld 29F22
Office: 406 Mayro Bldg. Utica Phone 4-2318

LUGGAGE
Leather Goods Handbags
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Shop at the
Sanitary Super Market
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4 5139

Complete Car Service
Tires—Batteries
Brakes—Lubrication
Washing—Auto Supplies
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts. Utica

"LYNN" HOT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St. Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

You'll look pretty as a picture in Empsall's
Album Fashions
Coats and dresses and hats that look as if they'd stepped out of an album of the 1880's . . . the prettiest clothes you've worn in many a year!
Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

Royal Deluxe Auto Tires
Sold by
JONES RUBBER CO.
(Formerly Alling Rubber Co.)

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

WE INVITE
Monitor readers of Westchester to our new spacious Beauty Salon.
We have been serving Monitor readers for eight years in our FIFTH AVE. Studio.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 1517

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
45 Orawanpum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

LARSEN'S
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
50 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 3360

FUEL OIL
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC PRODUCTS
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 E. Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

ELSA MAY
BEAUTY SALON
Our PERMANENTS make "A Lovelier You"
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

● Repairs ● Alterations
● Remodeling ● Cleaning
For Women and Children
ANNETTE'S DRESS CLINIC
Tel. W. P. 3827 140 Mamaroneck

THE HOME LINEN SHOP
Mitchell Sheffer, Inc.
144 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 4220
Household linens selected for Homemakers demanding Quality at Fair Prices.
Distinctive Gift Linens

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones: W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

Bread—Rolls—Pastries
Hilray's
QUALITY BAKERY PRODUCTS
French Confections
Phone W. P. 7060
190 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y.

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

We've modernized our shop and have a brand new setting in which to show you our smart fall fashions in Gowns, Coats, Suits and Millinery. Do drop in!
ORAM-KIRCHÉ, INC.
Stylists
138 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 6313

DRUSS - ROEMER
PHARMACIES
Candies—Ice Cream—Toiletries
Fountain Lunch
2 West Post Road Tel. W. P. 1500
196 Main Street Tel. W. P. 260
Free delivery service

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
16 Martine Ave. White Plains, N. Y. Ph. White Plains 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Ph. Port Chester 3913

YONKERS

"LOVELINESS FOR EVERY WOMAN"
DE ROBERTS
(AIR-CONDITIONED)
Experts in Permanent Waving
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 Main St. Tel. Yon. 6438

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS
2574—2575—2576—2577

Caryl Beauty Salon
Individual Hair Styling and Beauty Culture
8 Caryl Ave.
Yonkers 5021
SPECIAL THIS WEEK
Robertson's Scotch Marmalade 25c a Jar
Yonkers Leading Dairy
473 So. Broadway Tel. Yonkers 9155

Daily Features Page

In Lighter Vein

Better Weather

After the recent hot spell, and things had cooled off a bit, a friend of Uncle Bill met him.

"Fine weather, today," was the greeting.

"Yes," answered Uncle Bill, "not much humanity in the air."—Indianapolis News.

"Tom, you'll have to speak to Richard—Jeeves caught him chasing trucks again."

Mr. Webster at the Art Exhibit

"Don't you think this is a rare bit of art?"

"Yes, 'rare' is the word. It certainly isn't well done."

Gesund Height

As diplomats dicker,
Treaties get slicker
An enemy turns out a pal;
Imagine "Zu finden
Unter den Linden"
A new inter-NAZIonale.

Odds and Ends

Skywriting an English Invention

The invention of skywriting is attributed to Major John Clifford Savage, a pioneer English flier, who has promoted it for nearly a score of years.

More Wool Per Sheep

In the development of its wool industry, Australia has made remarkable progress. In three generations, by skilful breeding, the average weight of fleece per sheep has been doubled.

Refining Radium

The pitchblende concentrate from Canadian radium mines is led through 35 processes before one gram of radium is finally won from 10 tons of purest concentrate.

Thermal District of Rotorua

New Zealand's "Yellowstone" is the famous Thermal District of Rotorua where picturesque Maoris (natives) do their cooking in the hot mud and boiling water which Nature so generously provides.

Daily Quotation

SUCH perfect friends are Truth and Love, that neither dwells where both are not.—COVENTRY PATMORE.

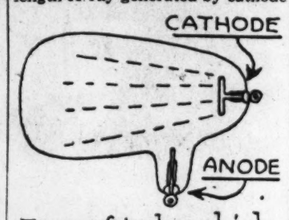
Did You Ever Wonder

What X-Rays Are?

In 1895, Wilhelm Roentgen of Munich was discharging high voltage electricity through a practically airless tube, known as a Crookes tube, when he discovered the presence of rays other than those he intended to produce. The new rays were invisible but made their presence known by their effect in making certain crystals fluoresce or glow.

Further investigation disclosed the fact that the rays affected photographic plates even when the plates were carefully wrapped in black paper. Astonished, Roentgen called these emanations "X-rays," because they were "rays of unknown nature." Even today, their exact nature is somewhat shrouded in mystery.

X-Rays are thought to be akin to light, but of very much shorter wavelength. The wavelength of ordinary light varies from 0.00003 inch for red light to 0.00001 inch for violet. The shortest wavelength X-ray generated by cathode rays is less than one-hundredth-millionth of an inch long, or only 1/1000 as long as that of violet light.



Type of tube which produced the X-rays discovered by Wilhelm Roentgen

To produce X-rays, cathode rays are produced. Cathode rays are not light rays, but streams of minute particles, each of which has mass and a small electrical charge. These particles are so small that it takes 2,000 of them to equal the mass of that of the smallest atom known, hydrogen.

X-rays result from the sudden stopping of rapidly moving electrons or cathode rays, causing a type of radiation, the penetrating power of which depends largely upon the speed of the moving electron and the suddenness with which it is stopped. Very high voltages are used in producing X-rays of great penetration.

In general, the penetrating power of X-rays varies with the wavelength of the rays and the density of the object on which they fall. The higher the frequency and the lower the density, the greater the penetration. That is why in an X-ray picture of, say, a cloth pocketbook, the metal objects will be seen as darker shadows against the light shadow of the less dense cloth.

X-ray tubes have been built which are so powerful that they will penetrate as much as two inches of lead.—W. P. Keasbey

Within

"You forgot to mention where heaven is," said a woman to her pastor after his sermon.

"On yonder hilltop stands a cottage," replied the clergyman. "A widow lives there in want. She has no bread, no fuel, and her child is a shut-in. If you will carry her this afternoon some little cup of cold water, in the name of him who went about doing good, you will find the answer to your question."

Learning Is Doing

A missionary in India once tried to impress three native boys with this lesson: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." He asked the boys to learn the verse and return to him when they had done so.

Long afterward he met one of the boys and asked him why he had not reported. The boy said, "I have not yet learned the lesson."

"The lesson is not hard," replied the missionary in surprise; and he repeated: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

The boy exclaimed, "Oh, yes, yes. I can say it; but I can't do it yet—so I've not learned it."

The Kite Flier

Monitor Camera Club from June DeBella, San Jose, Calif.

A California Miss enjoys a sport popularized by Benjamin Franklin

A Verse for Today . . .

Let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works.
—HEB. 10:24

Brevities

Answers: An Indian summer is when you've had your holiday and the weather turns fine.

San Francisco Chronicle: Then there was the atlas publisher who pulled a boner in his map of Europe and waited for it to come true.

Portland Oregonian: Two hundred thousand books roll off the presses of the world each year, a statistician says. But the only astonishment we register is that we thought there must be more mystery stories alone than that.

Vocations

'Leave a Note Inside'

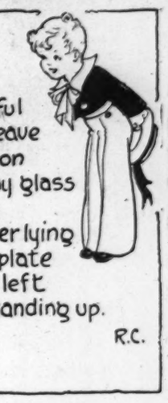
A man, handy with tools, has earned well from the sale of miniature log cabins to be hung near the front door of one's house, tiny, rustic cabins made of pine and bearing the invitation to "Leave a Note Inside." A door opens to reveal a pad of paper; a pencil is attached by a cord; and there is a toy flag which is to be inserted in the roof of cabin to indicate when there is a message inside.

It is just the thing to hang outside the door for use of visitors who come when you are away from home. He has sold many of these novelties from door to door, charging $1.00 each.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

The One Thing Needful

A pound of blame from an honest friend,
May save a man from sin.
But an ounce of praise from a faithful friend,
Is the push he needs to win!
Commerce Gusher.

Manly Manners



Daily Anecdote

The Making of a Bishop

While Dr. James H. Franklin was traveling across the continent, an elderly Negro porter on the car asked him if he was a preacher, and remarked that he was almost a preacher himself once.

Dr. Franklin asked how he happened to give up the ministry; and the venerable porter replied:

"Well, Sah, Ah's got a young brothah, an' when I told him Ah wanted to be a preachah, why he said he'd been converted and wanted to preach hisself, boss. Well, Sah, we talked it ovah, and decided he'd go ahead to college and be a preachah, and Ah'd come back on the road and work. So Ah did, boss, and every month Ah sent him money and he went to college."

"Did he finally become a preacher?" asked Dr. Franklin.

"Yes, Sah, in Africy. They call him Bishop Scott."

"Bishop Scott!" Dr. Franklin gazed in amazement at the noble figure before him. Bishop Scott is said to be the first Negro preacher whom the Methodist Episcopal Church made a bishop. Dr. Franklin had often read of his heroic life among his people in Africa. Later Dr. Franklin met Bishop Scott and said, "Have you a brother who is a porter on a sleeping car, Bishop?"

"Yes," said the Bishop, "he's my brother; and may God bless him. I owe everything to him."

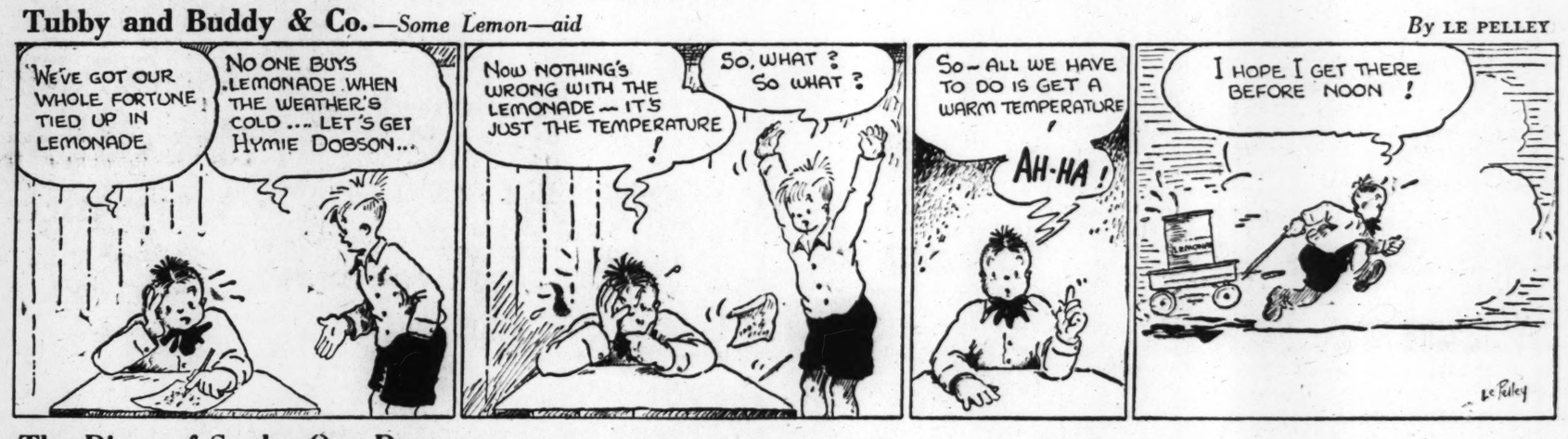
Lighting the Way

A boy was walking with his father along a lonely road at night, carrying a lantern. "I'm afraid, father," he said, "because the lantern shows only such a little way ahead."

"That is true, son," replied the father, "but if you walk right on, you will find that the light will reach to the end of the journey."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Some Lemon—aid*

By LE PELLEY


WE'VE GOT OUR WHOLE FORTUNE TIED UP IN LEMONADE
NO ONE BUYS LEMONADE WHEN THE WEATHER'S COLD .... LET'S GET HYMIE DOBSON...
NOW NOTHING'S WRONG WITH THE LEMONADE — IT'S JUST THE TEMPERATURE !
SO, WHAT ? SO WHAT ?
SO — ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS GET A WARM TEMPERATURE
AH-HA !
I HOPE I GET THERE BEFORE NOON !
LEMONADE
LE Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Looks to Me as If Anyone Could Do That! . . .*

Went to meet the Boss after school today—
I hardly recognized him when I finally found him!-He said they were starting their football practice—
But all they seemed to be doing was a lot of plain everyday running—
And falling all over one another; and why they need practice to do that is a mystery to me!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jack Is Inventing Again*

By THE HAGERS

A FLYING BOAT TO TAKE US BACK! HOW CAN YOU MAKE ONE?" I ASKED JACK.
OF COURSE WE DO NEED SEVERAL THINGS; THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM—WINGS.
WHAT HAVE YOU THERE AMONG YOUR STORES?" "CANNED GOODS, A STOVE, A PAIR OF OARS."
OH, WADDLES, WHAT A LUCKY FIND! I HAVE THE WHOLE THING NOW IN MIND."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Counting the Cost

With Congress meeting to repair the United States' economic and diplomatic defenses against war, it would be well for the American people to consider what can be done and what price they wish to pay. The situation will be clarified if citizens examine the various degrees of "neutrality" and count the cost of each:

1. Complete immunity. This would involve an absolute quarantine, isolating the United States from any contact with the world. Such a plan would provide a radical defense against involvement—unless some belligerent attacked the United States. It is worth thinking about only as indicating what might be done—at a price.

2. Approximate isolation. To get this, communications and commercial relations would need to be closely restricted—according to somebody's idea of what was dangerous and what would bring "unneutrality." In the sense of impartiality, either of opinion or of influence on the war, this too appears to have been already rejected by the American people. Even a refusal to sell arms influences the war.

3. Embargo on supplies. This would involve shutting off all trade in any kind of commodity which might be turned to war use. If the purpose is chiefly to avoid having the American economy become dependent on war, supplies could not be sent even to neutrals, for they would almost certainly be transshipped. This degree of self-denial also appears to be more than the American people wish to pay. An alternative might be "normal" peacetime quotas for exports.

4. Embargo on arms. This satisfies a widespread sentiment which feels it is worse to supply the powder with which a cannon is fired than the oil which lubricates it or the gasoline which hauls it into battle. It also reduces the fear that shipment of arms might be followed by shipment of soldiers. The cost in money is felt chiefly by the makers of arms.

The cost in intangibles is hard to measure and can only be estimated. The consciences of those who feel that the ideals and the interests of the United States are already involved and should at least be supported by the sale of arms to those who fight for them are seriously damaged. And if it be true that America could not tolerate a victory which meant dominance of Europe by Russian Communism and German-Italian Fascism, it must be conceded that any policy whose effect is to promote such a victory must be costly. Also if this view be correct, it is even possible that the sending of arms now would save the sending of soldiers later.

5. Cash and carry. If applied to all war supplies this would mean no loans and no American-owned commodities or ships going to belligerents' ports. It might be expensive for bankers and shipowners. And it might even, unless operated in an oblique way, permit Japan to obtain supplies, for whatever cost that might be to American feelings and interests. But for some months at least it would not cost any curtailment of aid to Britain and France. And it would save some of the dangers of sending ships and supplies to nations at war, and in this respect would be cheaper than the present law which permits three-fourths of such trade to go on.

In the present debate it is vital that Americans try to think their problem of "relative neutrality" through dispassionately. The question is not one of keeping out of war simply, but what price will they pay for relative degrees of separation from war.

Gesture to Greece

Withdrawal of Italian troops from the Albanian-Greek border where they had been concentrated since the seizure of Albania is interesting for the small ray of light it throws on the course of Italy in the European war.

Greece is a member of the front engineered by Britain and France to halt aggression. With Turkey it constitutes the Mediterranean outpost of that front. The inclusion of these states in the Anglo-French bloc helped to provide a counterweight to the military support which under the Axis might be given by Italy to Germany. Moreover, it was suspected that Greece might soon find itself a victim of Italian force; the Greeks feared possible Italian seizure of Corfu.

Thus the withdrawal of Italian forces from the Greek border indicates that Italy is preparing to settle down to a long period of neutrality, and that it does not consider this war as a safe opportunity to push efforts for Italian aggrandizement. Italy's action may be intended to reassure the Allies of its good intentions, and to remove at least one cause of Allied pressure on Italy. But as this war drags on, Italy will find it harder and harder to preserve its neutrality. And it is inconceivable that any such gestures as this made to Greece will serve to counterbalance in the Allies' consideration the fact that by remaining neutral Italy is covering one front for Germany.

Why Wait to Drive?

A writer in the current issue of Good Housekeeping marshals interesting medical evidence as to when it is "safe" to drive after drinking intoxicating beverages. He finds that a great many such mishaps are caused by motorists who have drunk less than enough to make them visibly intoxicated according to ordinary standards but more than enough to affect the judgment and precision necessary to safety on the highway. This shadow zone is represented by proportions ranging between 0.05 and 0.15 per cent of alcohol in a test of a drop of the driver's blood.

The author, Dr. Howard W. Haggard, presents a table showing how many hours the "moderate" drinker should abstain from driving—two highballs, two hours; three highballs, four hours, and so on. Such a table's usefulness is reduced by the fact that the same drink which blurs the individual's reactions as a driver often lifts the restraints which would make him remember his condition and, for that matter, dulls all his faculties for the time.

After all, the fellow who passes up stimulants entirely has more than compensation in being fit to drive his own car home—or undertaking any other constructive use of his faculties—as soon as he wants to.

Indicting the Bench

A correspondent recently wrote to the Times of London complaining of the discomfort of the seats that are provided out-of-doors in places of relaxation or entertainment. It cannot be denied that he is correct, and that the sitting members of the public enjoy but an uneasy session at such places. The football fan is least to be pitied, for he, rising time and again in his excitement, gains relief in the natural pursuit of his occupation; but how can the spectator at Lords enjoy that sleep for which, according to the cricket humorists, he has come?

Moreover, according to another correspondent, the seat of trouble is not only to be found outdoors, and there are courts where the jurymen sit too literally "on the bench." If one sets aside the possibility of weather-proof upholstery as too expensive, the only other solution would appear to be a general resort to pocket air cushions, or to Mr. Aldous Huxley's idea of padded trousers. It might, however, be difficult to bring the bustle for men into fashion—in which case one can only suggest a combination of the two in pneumatic trousers.

No "Political Activity"?

A month or more ago serious questions arose over the fact that Charles F. Uhl, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and John D. Ray, his assistant, were running for nominations for other offices in the Democratic State primary while still occupying their posts in the Federal service. We thought this was in contravention of the Hatch Act against political activity by Federal office holders.

Now the primary is over and Mr. Uhl is the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Somerset County, while Mr. Ray is the party candidate for Pennsylvania District Attorney in Beaver County. Three days before the voting took place, Frank Murphy, United States Attorney General, accepted their resignations. In the Attorney General's action the letter of the Hatch Act is vindicated so far as precedent is concerned, but it remains nevertheless questionable whether a Federal official should retain the advantages of the prominence of his office up to the eve of an election in which his fortunes are involved.

So far as is known, the Government attorneys in Pittsburgh made no use of their positions to exert undue influence or pressure on any voter, and in this sense it may be presumed that, as Mr. Murphy said, they were not engaged in "political activity." But in the broader, commonly accepted meaning, the business of running for office is certainly a political activity.

The Bookshelf

Decline and Fall of the Tsars

The Russian Revolution of March, 1917, in contrast to the Bolshevik Revolution of October, which was a highly organized coup, was one of the most elemental, spontaneous and leaderless in history. The more prominent leaders of the revolutionary parties were in exile and in emigration. Under the double pressure of normal Tsarist police repression and wartime restrictions there was no possibility of developing the campaign of agitation and political strikes which had played an important part in the abortive revolutionary movement of 1905.

* * *

The autocracy fell not because of any concerted, well-conceived plot among the people or in the ranks of the army. It fell because disillusionment and discontent were so widespread among all classes of the population that there was no one to defend it. Bread riots in Petrograd culminated every several days in a mutiny of the regiments in the capital. A few thousand troops devoted to the Tsar's cause could have easily suppressed the movement. It was the sign that Tsarism was historically doomed when no such troops could be found.

The story of the decline is admirably told by Sir Bernard Pares in THE FALL OF THE RUSSIAN MONARCHY (New York: Knopf. $5). Sir Bernard made frequent visits to Russia in the years before the war and also saw much of the fighting during the war as an unofficial observer with the Russian Army. His book happily combines two important elements in historical narrative: a thorough mastery of the historical literature relating to the subject and personal acquaintance with many of the actors in the drama.

* * *

One finds valuable material on a neglected phase of Russian history, the years between the Revolution of 1905 and the World War. Sir Bernard possesses both a faculty of compression and the detached viewpoint of an observer. He makes the point, which is often overlooked, that there was very substantial progress during this period:

> Money was saved for the chief needs of national defense; but the greatest progress was in the two vital domains of agriculture and education. The land settlement program of Stolypin, administered with rare ability by Krivoshein and Rittich and resting on peasant initiative and peasant support, was creating a whole new population of millions of yeoman farmers; and the work of the Peasant Bank was also giving a strong stimulus to individual farming. Migration to Siberia was increasing rapidly. On this new basis of personal property agricultural co-operation was springing up of itself everywhere.

All these hopeful developments were arrested by the war, which must be considered as the basic cause of the extreme and violent form which the revolution finally assumed. Sir Bernard also correctly notes the deliberate self-alienation of the Tsar, always under the influence of the strong-willed but superstitious and misguided Tsarina, from just those circles of the Russian country gentry which were loyal to the Throne and would have been glad to see Russia advance along the lines of a more and more constitutional monarchy.

W. H. C.

Not Good Enough

Pages From an Album

6. Pablo Picasso

When I first went to live in Montparnasse, then regarded as the headquarters of the Paris painters, Pablo Picasso was already a legend. One could see him in the flesh from time to time in those peculiarly intimate cafés—which have since become great caravanserai—where everybody tried to look like an artist and not like a tourist. There was a good score of painters who have since become famous, but who were still painfully climbing—and they were by no means all French, for among them was the Japanese, Fujita, and the Dutchman, Van Dongen.

From the Closerie des Lilas to the railway station, from the *carrefour* of the Boulevard Raspail to Saint-Germain-des-Prés, art was the staple of our talk, and the great object of all striving seemed to be to escape from tradition. Derain, Othon Friesz, Kisling, Pascin, André Lhote, all had a personal style; and there were many others who, in default of a style, had a theory.

Theories about art were all the rage. Art had to be something different from what it had hitherto been supposed to be. And yet the attempt to escape from the banal, the hackneyed, the traditional, did not lead to real originality. Some of the painters merely imitated Modigliani. Others copied Cézanne. Cubism, which I remember from before the World War, had a host of adepts.

* * *

In literature, too, a school of unconscious writing, exploring the world of dreams, was making its curious experiments. But Picasso was independent of the appreciations of the coteries. Long before, he had been recognized as a Master, and nothing he could do was wrong. Gertrude Stein in those days owed her reputation to her foresight in having collected Picassos. Many hundreds of books and articles were written about him—though it is to be doubted whether he is any better understood for that.

It is nearly forty years since he came to Paris and exhibited some of his earliest works. A few years later he settled in France. Yet he is, as a painter, neither French nor Spanish. All kinds of influences can be traced in his youthful paintings, which can scarcely be regarded as revolutionary. His so-called "blue period," followed by his "rose period," are only names which refer to the predominant color of his canvases. The form and method of his paintings are not unusual; sentiment, subject and the old-fashioned "story," are by no means excluded. In the subsequent "Negro period" it is obvious that he was moving toward a more "abstract" kind of painting, and for thirty years he has been regarded as the leader of a geometrical style. "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon," painted in 1906, is usually described as the turning-point in his career. What may be called the psychological appeal of painting disappears.

In the Montparnasse discussions, it was asserted by the old guard that these innovations in painting were part of a great subversive movement which came, alternatively, from Germany which was in a welter of change, or from Russia which was Bolshevik. I was never quite able to ascertain the objectives of the revolutionaries in art, nor how they could be conceived as directed to political ends. Knowing most of the rebels in paint, I found it difficult to attribute to them any political motives. They seemed to be, for the most part, absorbed in their own work, and did not look beyond the frontiers of the little kingdom we rather loosely called Montparnasse. I could see no resemblance between pigments and dynamite. I listened to a great deal of nonsense, and witnessed the unscrupulous inflation of values by astute dealers; but I failed to detect, in the harmless excitement of Montparnasse, an immense world of conspiracy against the established order of things.

* * *

Picasso's latest work cannot be considered as mere pattern, as decoration. How should it be considered? It seems to be a jumble of misplaced features, extremely puzzling to the uninitiated. But are there initiated, and do they know what Picasso tries to convey?

One critic compares Picasso's "La Nicoise" to Hogarth's "Shrimp Girl," and the "Shrimp Girl" is regarded as a masterpiece, a lovely, lyrical "first-state" thing. Here is his description: "The nostrils are two pert and lively shapes. One eye is measured daintily in its own calipers, the other wears the ear for a little bow. The mouth suggests a pickaninny's slice of melon." Almost needless to say, the nose is in profile while the mouth is full face, one eye is well above the other, and the hair is a woolen mat. I see no resemblance to the gay fresh "Shrimp Girl," but then we are told that Picasso is "depicting a girl's head with all the daring inventiveness of a fifth-century Korean artist devising a winged dragon; he, too, is concerned to evoke invisible forces."

It may be so; at any rate Picasso is always sure of his admirers. But for the most part, the medley of painters who, in the decade I lived in Montparnasse, substituted eccentricity for métier, have lost their clientèle and are forgotten. Picasso remains because, wherever his experimentation may lead, it is grounded in a real and substantial métier.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

"Fighting Evil With Good"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from ...

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago you published extracts from a sermon on "Fighting Evil With Evil" by the Rev. Dr. Fosdick, together with a commendatory note from Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

If Dr. Fosdick's view is to be the guiding one, then the democracies should have turned their back on the aggressor and looked the other way while he pursued his aggressive tactics.

For my own part I see two fundamental errors in Dr. Fosdick's presentation. The first lies in his assumption that nations—or shall I say the democracies—are Christian. The term "Christian" can only be used in connection with the individual follower of Jesus (and of course the churches composed of these followers), and not with a heterogeneous grouping of masses of persons holding all kinds of different views. The latter seldom can act in a Christian way—more often it surrenders all claim to Christian motives when acting *en masse*.

The second is that there is no evidence to show that the Master "turned his back on revenge and bloodshed," as Dr. Fosdick says. In fact this is the very thing that he did not do. While not using the weapons of the carnal mind he nevertheless faced his enemies and allowed them to attempt his destruction in order to provide proof of immortality. He could perfectly well have avoided the crucifixion. Peter advised him to do so when he said, "Be it far from thee, Lord: this shall not be unto thee." We recall the tremendous rebuke which followed, culminating in the words, "Thou savourest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men." (Matt. 16:22, 23). Does not this show clearly that the advice to turn away from prospective trouble, and avoid it, is the advice of man and not of God, according to the Master's words? If he faced violence and bloodshed, involving a brutal death, confident to leave the outcome in God's hands, so can his followers.

London — CENTURION

Harvard Costs—A Century Ago

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your "Going to Harvard? A Note on the Cost" not long ago has caused me to think that it might be interesting to the readers of the Monitor to have a more detailed account of the cost of going to Harvard 100 years ago.

My uncle was a member of the senior class of the Law School at Harvard University graduating in 1839, and the following quotation is taken direct from the Harvard Catalogue of 1838 which has been in our family's possession during all of the intervening years.

The information given in the catalogue as to the cost of becoming a student at Harvard was as follows:

"The fees for instruction in the Law School are $100.00 per annum—for which sum the students have the use of the lecture rooms; the Law Library, containing upwards of 4,000 volumes; the general Library of the University, containing about 38,000 volumes, and the privilege of attending, *gratis*, all the public lectures, in every Department of the University. They are also furnished with all the books studied as class books in the school, unless they prefer their own, for sake of making notes and references, with a view to future study and practice. . . . Students may board in Commons, as resident graduates, at $2.25 per week. . . . The rent of College rooms is from $24 to $25 per term. Rooms in private houses can be had at from 75 cents to $1.25 per week; and private board from $2.25 to $3.50 per week. Wood and coal prepared for use, and delivered at student's rooms, by the University, at cost, varying with the market price. Or wood unsawed can usually be obtained from the country for about $8 per cord. The price of washing is from $3 to $5 per quarter. . . . The students find their own beds and furniture."

My uncle roomed in Divinity Hall.

Indianapolis, Ind. — JOSEPHINE ROBINSON

Shovel vs. Bayonet

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If big corporations, banks and all moneyed people would stop fighting President Roosevelt at every move he makes and would cooperate with him even to the extent of loosening their own purse-strings, there would have to be no WPA and no hard times; but even so, I'd rather see a man lean on a shovel than on a bayonet.

K. M.

Evanston, Ill.

Refugees

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Americas must stay out of war so that there will be some place for the refugees to go.

A. M. J.

Chicago, Ill.

The Wide Horizon

Shall Partisanship Cease?

By Frank Gannett

(Excerpts from an address delivered before Utica Republican Club of Utica, N. Y.)

Events in Europe have multiplied the burdens and sorrows of all mankind. I hope and pray that we shall keep out of war, but we cannot escape its economic effects. We must foresee them, we must understand them, and we must take steps to safeguard our political and economic freedom. . . .

Naturally our feelings against ruthless aggression are intense and deep-seated. Our people can never accept the doctrine that might makes right, or that one man alone should rule a nation or control a State. Despite these deep convictions, America must not become involved in this war. We must keep out of this war, not merely to avoid tremendous loss of life, destruction of property, suffering and unbearable distress, but in order to save our form of government and keep the Beacon of Liberty flaming undimmed in the Western Hemisphere.

Keeping out of the war does not mean a selfish aloofness from democracy in deadly peril abroad. It is a farsighted policy, for an America strong and free, which has given up none of its rights, surrendered none of its sacred heritages of liberty, will be stronger to help rebuild the world than an America materially and spiritually weakened by the hell of war.

* * *

Recently President Roosevelt appealed for an adjournment of partisanship. In a national crisis we need unity and patriotic support of our Government. Partisanship should end where the ocean begins, but this does not mean any ban on the fullest discussion of foreign policy. This is no time to stop debate. . . .

The war today is due to acts of dictators, not of the people. These dictators rose to power because of unbearable economic conditions. People hungry, in distress, in want, will listen to the false but attractive promises of any demagogue. And so, one by one, peoples over there gave up their liberties until finally they had no voice in their Government, not even a voice in determining whether or not they should go to war.

America has had ten years of depression. For seven years, we've had some of the identical conditions that led to dictatorships in Europe. We must correct these conditions to escape the fate that has overcome many nations over there. I have already said that we should support the President in his determination to keep us out of war. I believe that those who disagreed with Mr. Roosevelt in the past should support him as generously as his closest friends on every sound proposal to that end. On the other hand, I must point out some misconceptions connected with the President's plea that partisanship be adjourned and that national unity be the controlling thought.

Some of his closest associates are interpreting this as a demand to the nation to "close ranks," "to stop debate," "to shut off criticism." . . . If this correctly reveals the hidden New Deal program, then we Republicans have a grave responsibility. We must make sure that such uncomfortable thoughts as debt limits, high taxes, constitutional safeguards are not forgotten. . . .

* * *

Democracies survive only under discussion and a functioning opposition party. Hitler silenced all political opposition and established one-man rule under the excitement of the burning of the Reichstag. We Americans must see to it that the democracy of our two-party system does not perish in the excitement of a Europe in flames. . . .

Therefore, I say that the Republican Party, while upholding the President in truly democratic measures that may help to keep our country out of war and safeguard American interests, must . . . hold government to stricter accountability than ever before. We should be alert, watch every move, see to it that no misstep results in sending our boys to fight Europe's battles. We must see to it that no mistaken use of centralized executive power forces upon our representatives in Congress fateful decisions which a united people would not freely authorize. . . .

We Republicans serve notice on dictatorships anywhere in the world, that no aid or comfort can be derived from political discussion or opposition to the New Deal. Foreign dictatorship and its consequences are object lessons of what will result if we in America lose what we are fighting for. The dictators sought and secured an end of partisanship, and when partisanship was ended, the saddle was ready for the man on horseback. . . .

* * *

The Republican Party owes it to the nation to see that our two-party system, so essential to democratic processes of government, is not torpedoed and sunk in the excitement of the European crisis. . . . It must have a constructive program that will quickly restore prosperity. On several occasions I have suggested such a program. In brief it is this:

1. We must keep out of war.
2. Confidence must be restored by having a national policy worthy of confidence.
3. The farmers' income must be restored to something like the average of the 20's.
4. Congress should recover from the President the tremendous power he now holds to change the dollar at his personal discretion. We should have a monetary authority to handle this most important question, under mandate of Congress.
5. Friendly relations between capital and labor must be re-established and means adopted for preventing costly strikes and strife.
6. The whole relief machinery must be fumigated and politics driven out. Relief should be administered by a non-partisan board, its funds expended under community control and responsibility.
7. Conditions must be fostered that will encourage initiative and the development of new enterprise, business given a chance to expand and create jobs.

We can preserve constitutional democracy and our bill of rights only on the foundation of free, competitive enterprise. We must return to fundamental principles and make no half-way compromise with collectivism. The American system cannot survive half collectivist and half individualistic any more than the Union in Lincoln's time could be preserved half slave and half free.